

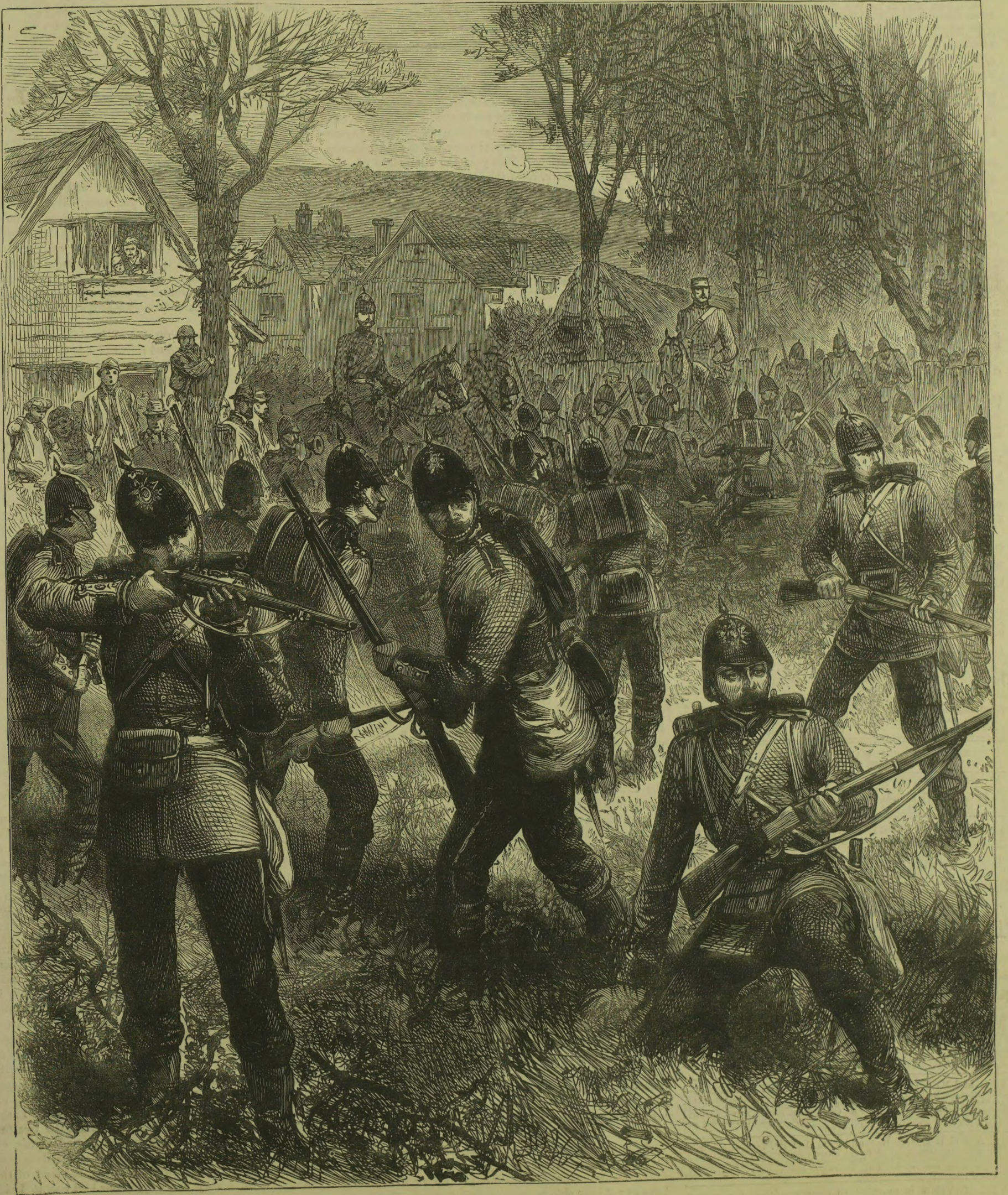
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1882.

WITH SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW: AN AFFAIR OF OUTPOSTS.—SEE PAGE 306.



## BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at 53, Onslow-gardens, S.W., the wife Chester Cheston, jun., of a son.

On the 25th ult., at Valleyfield, St. Michael, Barbados, the wife of James Sanderson, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 5th ult., at San José de Flores, Buenos Ayres, the wife of Michael Carroll, of a son.

On the 5th inst., at Stone Wall, Kent, Mrs. Meade-Waldo, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On Feb. 8, 1882, at Oruawharo, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, the residence of Sydney Johnston, Esq., brother-in-law of the bride, John, eldest son of Thomas Mason, Esq., M.H.R., of the Hutt, Wellington, N.Z., to Alice Caroline, fourth daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Lambert, of Lamberton, Hawke's Bay, late of H.M. 62nd Regiment and Hants Militia.

On the 8th inst., at St. Jude's, Herne Hill, London, by the Rev. F. Werninck, John William, only surviving son of the late William Mountain, of Pear-Tree Cottage, Haxby-road, York, to Maria Jane, youngest daughter of the late Frederick Parker Sigsworth, of Coney-street, York.

On the 30th ult., at the British Embassy in Paris, by the Rev. F. C. Moran, Chaplain to the Embassy, Francis Charles Hughes-Hallett, Lieutenant-Colonel Commander Antrim Artillery, and formerly of the Royal Artillery, to Emilie Page, only daughter of Colonel Von Schaumburg, of Philadelphia, United States of America. Philadelphia, New York, and New Orleans papers please copy.

## DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Brighton, Edith, wife of John Hargreaves, of Leckhampton Court, Cheltenham, and only child of the late James Platt, M.P. for Oldham, aged 33 years.

On the 5th inst., at Brighton, Eliza Herbert, the beloved wife of Frederic Murton, Esq., C.E., of Kent Lodge, Addison-road, Kensington.

On the 5th inst., at Folkestone, of bronchial pneumonia, Lieutenant-General Robert Cannon (Behram Pasha), K.S.F., &c., aged 71, deeply beloved and regretted. R.I.P.

On the 24th ult., at his residence, 2, Bessborough-street, S.W., Alfred W. Moore, Esq., M.R.C.S. and L.S.A., aged 59, son of the late Robert Moore, Esq., for many years Spanish Consul in the Island of Guernsey.

On the 29th ult., at Knighton Drive, Leicester, Katharine Louisa, the beloved wife of the Rev. S. W. Tidwell, Vicar of Knighton, and daughter of J. G. Bone, Esq., of Surbiton, Surrey, aged 28.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22, 1882.

SUNDAY, APRIL 16.	
First Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.	St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. D. Trender, Vicar of Highgate; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. N. Dawes, Vicar of St. Mary's, Charterhouse.
Morning Lessons: Num. xvi. 1-36; I. Cor. xv. 1-29. Evening Lessons: Num. xvi. 36, or xvii. 1-12; John xx. 24-30.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Eskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. W. Hulton.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Canon Spence; 3 p.m., Canon Prothero; 7 p.m., the Dean.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. H. White; 7 p.m., Rev. John Lindsay.
St. James's, noon, Canon Farrar.	
MONDAY, APRIL 17.	
New moon, 9.58 p.m.	Victoria Institute, 8 p.m., Rev. W. D. Ground, on Herbert Spencer's
Reassembling of Parliament.	Views as to Conscience; and Dr. Wallich on the Fallacy of the
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m., Mr. R. P. Pullen on the Works of the late William Burgess.	Materialistic Origin of Life.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.	
TUESDAY, APRIL 18.	
Easter Law Sittings begin.	Colonial Institute, 8 p.m., Mr. H. J. Jourdain will read a paper on
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Dr. E. B. Taylor on the History of Customs and Beliefs.	Mauritius at the Grosvenor Gallery Library.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m., Discussion on the Theory of the Gas Engine.	Met-oroological Society, 7 p.m.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.	Dental Surgery Association, 8.30 p.m.
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.	Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Rev. E. Ledger on Astronomy (four days).
Humane Society, 8.30 p.m.	Italian Opera, Covent Garden: Opening of Season.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.	Races: Epsom Spring Meeting.
Statistical Society, 7.54 p.m.	
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19.	
Bankers' Institute, 6 p.m., Mr. J. B. Martin on our Gold Coinage.	British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m., papers by Messrs. G. M. Whipple and G. Dines.	Dialectical Society, 8 p.m.
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.	Medical Benevolent College, festival dinner, Langham Hotel.
Horticultural Society show.	Charing-cross Hospital, festival dinner, Willis's Rooms, Duke of Edinburgh in the chair.
Public Analysts' Society, 8 p.m.	
THURSDAY, APRIL 20.	
Charles L., King of Roumania, born, 1839; accession, 1856.	Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Dewar on the Metals.	Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m., Papers by Mr. P. H. Gosse, Professor Dickie, Baron de Villa Franca, and Dr. Glass.	Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.
	Chemical Society, 8 p.m., Papers by Dr. Ramsay, Messrs. J. E. Thorpe, F. R. Japp, and W. Streafeld.
	Races: Sandown and Thirsk Spring Meetings.
FRIDAY, APRIL 21.	
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.	Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m., Mr. B. E. Ferrey on Church Architecture.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Dewar on the Researches of H. Ste. Claire Deville, 9 p.m.	Philological Society, 8 p.m., Mr. A. J. Ellis on Dialects of the Midland and Eastern Counties.
Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, anniversary festival, Albion Tavern.	
SATURDAY, APRIL 22.	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m.; Mr. F. Pollock on the History of the Science of Politics.	Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
	Amateur Orchestral Society, Albert Hall, 8.30 p.m.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
10 10	9 55	9 40	9 25	9 10	8 55	8 40

**BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class** Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only.

Tickets and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hays' Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

**THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'** EASTER HOLIDAY PROGRAMME A SUCCESS FROM BEGINNING TO END. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

## MONDAY.

Mr. Henry Bishop's great Chorus, "The Hail of the Caravan," will be sung by the fine choir at every performance.

New Songs—"In Honour Bound," "The Sheep Bells," "Good-bye, but not for Ever," "Call Me, Darling," "Birds and Blossoms," "Dreaming Eyes," "The Old Plantation Lonely," "The Little Green Leaf."

**MR. GANZ'S FIRST ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,** ST. JAMES'S HALL, SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, APRIL 22, at Three o'clock. The programme will include: Liszt's Symphony to Dante's Divina Commedia, and Beethoven's Symphony in A flat, No. 4; Overture, Egmont; Violin Concerto (Mendelssohn); Violin, Herr Ondrick. Conductor, Mr. Ganz. Seats, 10s. 6d.; Balcony Stalls, 7s.; Area Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. May be had at Austin's, Chappell and Co., and of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 126, Harley-street, W.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.** Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LAUGHAM-PLACE. THE HEAD OF THE POLL, by Arthur Law; Music by Eaton Fanning; and a new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled NOT AT HOME. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s.

**MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EASTER ARRANGEMENTS.**—Until further notice, there will be TWO PERFORMANCES Daily. Shortly after Easter, Maskelyne and Cooke will present two distinct programmes in each week. Full particulars shortly.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

**MR. IRVING** is gratified to announce that the present demand for seats at the Lyceum being without precedent during his management, to meet the wants of the public desirous of witnessing the performance of "Romeo and Juliet." SEATS can be BOOKED for TWO MONTHS IN ADVANCE. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Mr. Terriss, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Howe. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Ten till Five.—LYCEUM.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS'** The FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 17.—GALLERY, 63, Pall-Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

**ARTHUR TOOTH and SON'S SPRING EXHIBITION** of ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL PICTURES is NOW OPEN, including Bastien Lepape's new Picture, "Pas Mèche," at 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission, One Shilling, including Catalogue.

**THE LION AT HOME.** Painted by ROSA BONHEUR. This splendid chef-d'œuvre, the latest production of this celebrated Artist. Also the complete Engraved Works of Rosa Bonheur. Now on exhibition at L. H. LEFEVRE'S GALLERY, 1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission One Shilling. Ten to Six.

**DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.**—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

**THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION** of PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS M'LEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

**FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall-mall.**—The TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Artists of the Continental Schools is NOW OPEN, and includes the celebrated Picture by Bastien Lepape, LE MENDIANT, two important works by Professor L. C. Müller, and a Collection of Studies from Nature by Carl Heffner.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1882.

Our national holidays—those at least that occur in spring and summer—are year by year assuming more gigantic proportions as the public taste improves and locomotive facilities increase. Probably the Easter festival has, in this sense, never been so well kept as during this week. As a rule at this vernal season, we expect unsettled, if not absolutely disagreeable, weather. This year the conditions of outdoor existence have, from the first, been favourable. The mild winter, the paucity of moisture, and the preponderance of sunshine have been exceptionally favourable to agricultural operations. Our farmers, if they cannot afford to "rest," have every reason to be "thankful." So also with holiday-makers, who have enjoyed one of the brightest Easters on record. Cloudless skies and brilliant sunshine have mitigated, if not wholly neutralised, the effect of the chilling easterly winds that are characteristic of the season. On no previous occasion at this period have places of public resort been so thronged, as for instance, at Hampstead Heath, where the visitors on Easter Monday numbered more than 100,000; and the railways have rarely carried greater crowds into the charming rural districts around the metropolis, where, perhaps for the first time this year, the majority have seen Nature arrayed in her newest and loveliest attire.

To our gallant Volunteers the Bank Holiday, though not without its pleasurable excitements, was a day of hard work; and it speaks well for their sense of duty and *esprit de corps* that as many as 20,000 gathered together, of their own free will, in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth to take part in the arduous labours of mimic warfare, as well as to assist in the customary and more perfunctory march-past. The manoeuvres of the day, in which a body of regular troops with heavy artillery as well as some gun-boats, took part, were a real lesson in military science. The conflict between the invaders and defenders of the Hilsa Lines was preceded by a march in military order from the village of Petersfield to Portsmouth, where our citizen soldiers concentrated, the effectiveness of which elicited the marked approbation of the Duke of Cambridge, who witnessed the operations. From about noon till two in the afternoon the conflict between the two forces, under Generals Higginson and Pakenham respectively, raged with varying success, and is said to have given to thousands of spectators a fair idea of the excitement and complications of actual war, and the men engaged in these manoeuvres were no doubt encouraged to do their best by the presence of the Prince of Wales, who was at the head of the regiment of which he is the honorary Colonel, and of the veteran Sir Evelyn Wood. Although the umpires were unable to decide which side was victorious when the order "Cease Fire" was sounded, military critics testify that the plan of the battle was well devised; that the troops behaved with steadiness, and showed much spirit and energy; and that "the efficiency of the Volunteers has increased during the last two or three years in a very marked degree." And this is substantially the verdict of the military authorities, as appears from the "general order" of the Commander-in-Chief. While a large portion of the troops were conveyed back to London by rail with admirable precision, those who remained, and the host of civilians who had been attracted to Portsmouth, enjoyed the torchlight tattoo and display of fireworks which closed the varied entertainments of the day. The net result of Monday's manoeuvres is exactly what could be wished—to inspire confidence in the growing efficiency of our Volunteers, who in the aggregate constitute a cheap defensive force of 200,000 men, and thereby to furnish the best antidote to those panics which from time to time "fright the isle from its propriety."

It is a great relief to be spared, even for a few days, the black record of cruel assassinations and outrages, which neither repressive action nor remedial measures have as yet been able to extinguish in Ireland. While most of our Cabinet Ministers are enjoying their well-earned vacation as far as the cares of State will permit, the Irish Chief Secretary cannot afford to indulge with

the Home Secretary in excursions to the Land's End, or even in such quiet repose as the Prime Minister is able to secure during this Easter week at Hawarden. Mr. Forster, whose merits as an administrator are being very freely canvassed by the Press, abates not a jot of his arduous duties at Dublin Castle. We would fain hope that his hands will be strengthened by the presence in the Irish metropolis of the Marquis of Hartington and Lord Carlingford, whose visit is said to be connected with some official changes, and the possible resignation of Earl Cowper. But, however that may be, it is not likely that the Chief Secretary will, however personally disposed, retire from his post of difficulty and danger at this serious crisis, nor that any responsible statesman would be willing to succeed to such an inheritance.

But Ireland has this week supplied a new sensation. Mr. Parnell is not only released, but is now in Paris, whither he has been allowed to proceed for the purpose of being present at the funeral of his favourite nephew. His verbal engagement to refrain, during his parole, from taking part in any political demonstrations, was honourably fulfilled during his short stay in London. In a few days the leader of the Land Leaguers will, no doubt, surrender himself at Kilmainham prison to rejoin his fellow-suspects. The incident has revived anew discussion as to the policy of enforcing the Coercion Acts so far as concerns the temporary incarceration of the authors of the "No-Rent" manifesto. No doubt the Government would be only too glad if there should be so general a cessation of outrages and lawless acts as would justify the absolute release of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. Unhappily, that time has not yet come. But there is a growing necessity that Ireland should cease to be the battle-ground of political parties, and that Conservatives should unite with Liberals in supporting such well-considered measures as will tend to restore tranquillity on the other side of St. George's Channel. In this sense the proposal of Mr. W. H. Smith to encourage the purchase of their holdings by tenant-farmers is of good omen.

The star of Prince Gortschakoff is sinking below the horizon. His long-expected retirement is now an accomplished fact. Though it is hailed at Berlin as a pacific sign, the Russian Chancellor has long since ceased to take an active part in international questions, and since the Berlin Congress of 1878 he has only nominally represented his country as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Of more practical importance is the formal choice of M. de Giers as his successor. That statesman being of Teutonic extraction, and well known for his pacific tendencies, is in much greater favour at the German and Austrian Courts than the veteran diplomatist who for a quarter of a century guided the external policy of the late Czar, and involved Russia in more than one needless war. The whole tendency of events at the present time is to soften down the evil effects of General Skobelev's incendiary speeches, and to bring about a better understanding between the three Empires of Central Europe. It is the movements of General Ignatieff rather than the actions of M. de Giers that are the source of European anxiety. There is no doubt that, as Minister of the Interior, this Pan Slavist statesman has been a failure; and the recent assassination of General Strelnikoff at Odessa seems to have created the utmost consternation at Gatchina, where the Czar leads a secluded life unworthy of his exalted position. This unexpected revival of Nihilism in its most fanatical forms has revealed a new source of danger to the Imperial dynasty. There are many signs that, to a great extent, a revolutionary spirit pervades some of the most trusted Imperialist regiments. Though still in office, the régime of General Ignatieff is discredited; indeed, his probable successor is already named. The severest repression has failed to stamp out Nihilism; and it seems quite possible that, as a last resource, the bewildered Czar, whose coronation has been indefinitely postponed, will recall to power General Loris Melikoff, the only statesman who has shown adequate capacity to cope with the revolutionary agency that is paralysing the Russian Empire and retarding its free development.

A revolution impends in Egypt; when it will burst forth seems to be only a question of time. The insolent adventurer, Ourabi Pasha, who might have been so easily put down a year ago by the Khedive, and who rose in position because of the lack of courage in official life, now finds that the army, his former tool, has become his master. Numbers of useless officers, following in his footsteps, have exacted promotion—that is, higher pay. The cry is, "still they come;" and Ourabi Pasha is threatened with assassination unless he succumbs. Where is this shameless greed to end? With indolent Colonels fastening on the revenue without service rendered, and Ismail Pasha scattering broadcast among these Pretorians the treasure wrung from the hard-working peasantry, and trying, on frivolous pretences, to obtain the recall of his daughter, with a view to secure his own restoration, the land of the Pharaohs is in a very bad way, if our highway to India is not in jeopardy. Nor does it appear that France and England, separately or conjointly, nor the Great Powers as a final court of appeal, are prepared for so grave an emergency.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Being rather tired of Things and People in London—the “Season,” you will remember, set in with unaccustomed earliness and severity very soon after Christmas—the Distressed Compiler of this page thought there would be no harm, on the Wednesday in Passion Week, in slipping over to Paris for a fortnight. So he is at present a sojourner in Lutetia, and will be most happy to see his numerous acquaintances—including the gentlemen newly enlarged on ticket of leave, who have so much confidential information to impart concerning the Horrors of our Convict Prisons; the authors and authoresses of epic poems, five-act tragedies, and three-volume novels, who call at nine-thirty a.m., and will take no denial; the speculative individuals who are so anxious to obtain the Compiler’s adhesion to projects for the supply of the metropolis with Electric Milk, and the purchase, by National Subscription, of an Elephant, three times the size of Jumbo—at his Fairy Home in Paris: the Hôtel Jocrisse, indeed, which is opposite the third newspaper kiosk to the left as you ascend the Rue Tuetête towards the Boulevard Cassemaïou. It is difficult to be more explicit.

Paris is not by any means a bad place to which to come if you yearn for a few days’ absolute peace and quiet. Nothing is so easy as to lie perdu in the gay city—to be the needle with some two millions of Parisians around you forming the pottle of hay. You have but to avoid the quarters where English people most do congregate, and to steer clear of the fashionable cafés and restaurants. If it chances that you do meet anybody you know, make a hideous face and pass on swiftly.

The main object of your seclusion is, of course, to avoid friction, worry, and excitement. You know that you are bound to return to the treadmill and the crank at the expiration of some ten days or so; and each recurring twenty-four hours of tranquillity are so much balm in a peaceful Gilead. One little drawback only is there to your felicity. You are unable wholly to banish the demon of noise, disturbance, and excitement, seeing that if you are fond of walking about the streets and looking into the shops you are in a continuous state of nervous anxiety lest you should be run over.

Of the statistics of street accidents in Paris I have no accurate information, but it strikes me that the annual aggregate of casualties due to blundering and reckless driving must be tremendous. Since Thursday, the sixth, I have rarely ventured further in the direction of the Madeleine than the Rue Drouot; but between that thoroughfare and the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre there are at least half a score of crossings dangerous enough to make the blood of the elderly, the short-sighted, and the nervous, run cold, every time they essay to traverse them. For safe crossing of the boulevards some slight facilities are provided in the planting here and there of granite islands of refuge, similar to those in London; but the municipal authorities in Paris have not yet bethought themselves of affixing to the insular lamp-posts placards with “Keep to the Right” or “Left” inscribed upon them; and drivers who ought to keep to the right very often mingle with those going left, and *vice versa*.

The chief dangers affecting locomotion in Paris would appear to be four in number. First the smooth, noiseless, asphalté pavement. Next the gigantic three-horsed omnibuses, crowded inside and out with passengers, which are permitted to “pound” along, not only the great boulevards, but such narrow thoroughfares as the Rue de Richelieu and the Rue Vivienne, and even the narrower lanes which at right angles intersect the streets just named. Thirdly, the “crawling” cabs, the proportion of which to the active vehicles seems to be very much larger than is the case in London; and, lastly, the fact that a great many of the drivers of the “crawlers” are half or wholly asleep on their boxes; while a great many more of *couchers* who are driving furiously are manifestly drunk. Our own malpractices in the matter of locomotion are numerous and grievous enough; but I maintain that the carriage traffic of London is at least three times better managed than that of Paris.

I am exceedingly reluctant to revive the controversy as to the proper colour of the Franciscan habit; but the question has now passed out of the fanciful domain of stage costume into that of archæology and ecclesiology; and I am bound, in the interests of fairness, to take note of what antiquaries of weight and authority have to say on the subject. I contend that the proper hue of the habit in question is ashen grey, and not brown. I recapitulate my authorities. They are the Jesuit Father Bonanni, in his “Catalogue of the Religious Orders;” Alban Butler, in his “Lives of the Saints;” and Stow, who states distinctly that the Franciscans who came from Pisa, in Italy, in the thirteenth century, were Grey Friars. And they founded a historic monastery by that name. To these authorities I now add the famous Nuremberg master, Jost Amman, who, in a Monastic Vestiarium published at Frankfort in 1586, has drawn the Franciscan in his habit as he lived in the sixteenth century, and appended to the drawing a Latin distich stating the colour of the habit to be ashen grey.

On the other hand, a learned correspondent, “E. W. G.,” not only an amateur but a professed expert in archæology, maintains that in all the drawings, paintings, and coloured statuettes which he has seen, dating from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries, the Franciscan habit is rendered of a colour which is now known as brown. In the National Gallery, for example, my learned correspondent proceeds to point out—(No. 569) Orcagna makes the habit russety brown; (663) Angelico, a distinct yellow-brown; (667) Filippo Lippi, the same; and that (283) Gozzoli, (1075) Perugino, (807) Crivelli, (598) Filippino Lippi, (598) Moretto, Fiorenzo di Lorenzo, and (230) Zurbaran, all paint it a more or less yellow-brown. Again, “E. W. G.” refers to a vast number of illuminated MSS. in the British Museum, which MSS. he has carefully gone

through, noted, and sketched from, and he has been unable to find an example of a Franciscan friar in a grey habit.

On leaving London I wrote to a dear friend in Rome, begging him to obtain, if he possibly could, some information from monastic sources on the matter in hand. I have just received in reply, dated Good Friday, a highly interesting communication, too lengthy to insert in its entirety, but of which I will briefly summarise the gist. I learn that the Rev. Father Guardian of the Irish Franciscans of St. Isidore on the Pincian Hill “has no doubt that the habit worn by St. Francis was ashen grey or grey,” and that “he asserts positively that it was the colour of the earlier habit of the Order.” I learn on the same high authority that the origin of the costume is related by Alessandro Guidi in his monograph on “The Basiliche di San Francesco di Assisi,” and that in the earliest or one of the earliest representations of St. Francis—a portrait painted under the direction of his contemporaries and disciples a few years after his death by Giunta Pisano, and now in the Sacristy of Assisi—the Saint wears a grey habit. See also Mrs. Jameson’s “Legends of the Monastic Orders,” p. 248.

On Easter Monday died at a great age, in her hotel close to the Faubourg St. Honoré, the widow of the famous French novelist, Honoré de Balzac. She had survived her illustrious husband full thirty years. Madame Eve de Balzac was a noble Polish lady, the Countess de Hanska, and was a widow, when, after a long courtship, she bestowed her hand on the author of “La Comédie Humaine,” who, I was reading the other day, was not elected an Academician, “in consequence of his enormous debts.” The financial biography of Balzac is as mysterious as that of Rembrandt, to say nothing of Raphael Mengs, who earned ten thousand ducats a year as a court painter, and left scarcely enough to bury him. The noble Polish widow who became the wife of Honoré de Balzac was, however, the possessor of an ample fortune; yet, according to the Paris *Figaro*, she died poor.

In the vast hotel occupied by the late Madame Eve de Balzac, her husband died. It is now Number Seventy-two in the street, which, in veneration of his memory, the Municipality of Paris have named after him. Next door, and forming the angle of the Rue Balzac and the Faubourg St. Honoré, is the hotel of Madame de Balzac’s daughter, the Countess de Mnischev. As for the Hotel Balzac, it is described as having been falling, for some time past, literally into ruins. The saloons have not been swept or dusted for years. But, if this “habitation mystérieuse” contains a tithe of the paintings, sculpture, and articles of *virtù* collected during long years of labour and self-denial by the writer of “Le Père Goriot” and “Eugénie Grandet,” the Balzac sale will, indeed, be a wonderful one. Balzac was as ardent a hunter of *bric-à-brac* as his “Cousin Pons,” in the “Parents Pauvres.”

Mem.: There is a graphic history of the great novelist’s courtship in the “Lettres d’Honoré de Balzac,” of which an excellent English translation (by Charles Kenney?) was published two or three years ago by Mr. Bentley. Balzac was close upon fifty years of age when he married; but he was very scrupulous in obtaining permission to become a Benedict from his aged mother, whom he addresses as “votre fils soumis.” The best accounts that I know of the Man, are “Balzac en Pantoufles,” the “Balzac: Essai sur l’Homme et sur l’Œuvre,” by M. Armand Baschet (the learned explorer of Venetian archives), and a very curious monograph, the exact title of which I forget, by the “realistic” writer Champfleury. The drollest mention of the novelist that I ever came across was in a grave English review, a writer in which spoke of “the frivolous romances of Balzac and Paul de Kock.” Balzac and Paul de Kock! Shakespeare and the Musical Glasses! I suppose that, since the days of Pascal, France has had no greater Thinker than the writer of “La Peau de Chagrin” and “La Recherche de l’Absolu.”

The necrology of the last few days has been indeed mournfully interesting in an exceptional degree; and it is not foreign, I hope, to my attributes as “the compiler of a column of gossip” (thanks, “Atlas”) to draw attention to the passing away of distinguished, or once distinguished, personages. On Tuesday last at the church of San Sulpice were performed the obsequies of M. Le Play, a Senator and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. A great crowd of aristocrats and ex-dignitaries of the Second Empire were present at the funeral. Yet possibly it is only to a comparatively restricted number of English readers that the name of the late M. Le Play presents any purport or significance. But Sir Henry Cole will remember the deceased gentleman well enough. So will Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, and the majority of our great manufacturing firms will preserve a vivid recollection of the whilom autocrat of the Champ de Mars. M. Le Play, an old pupil of the École Polytechnique, and an engineer, I think, by profession, was the Chief French Commissioner of the Exposition Universelle of 1867. It might be said of him, as a ruler of things exhibitional, as it was said of the Great Napoleon as an administrator, that he had “a hand of iron with a velvet glove”—only, as the satirical lady put it, he sometimes forgot to put on his glove.

“The Glories of our Birth and State are Shadows, not Substantial Things.” The late Commissioner of the Paris Exhibition of 1867 seemed sensible of the principle embodied in the noble old English poem, for he left express testamentary directions that the military honours to which he was entitled as a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour were not to be paid to his remains, and that no discourse whatsoever was to be pronounced over his grave. Indeed, the epoch, the dynasty, and the social organisation under the sway of which he played his part on the world’s stage is as completely dissolved and vanished as the long series of concentric *couloirs* with dish-cover roofs, in which were housed the treasures of International Art and Industry from May to October, 1867. I can see the opening spectacle in my mind’s eye now. M. Le Play,

“en grand uniforme,” radiant, ushering Napoleon III. through the machinery department. The Empress Eugénie laughing and chatting with Lord Houghton. Military bands playing “Partant pour La Syrie.” Loud shouts of “Vive l’Empereur!” M. Pietri, Prefect of Police, looking quite happy.

And later, in the summer, the Distribution of Prizes by the Emperor at the Palais de l’Industrie. Such a gorgeous pageant! The Sultan Abdul Aziz (him whom they slew with scissors) with a diamond *aigrette*, worth a hundred and fifty thousand pounds, in his fez. Kings and Princes galore of our own and of Continental Blood Royal. And M. Le Play, in grander uniform (he had been promoted to the rank of Senator), and looking more radiant than ever. The people of the Press, who (thanks to Sir Henry Cole), had gotten an excellent place whence to view the show, and take notes for printing of it, could not help remarking that the voice of Napoleon III. while he made his speech from his Imperial throne was even more strident and monotonous than usual, and that once or twice he faltered in his delivery. It was as noticeable as he, and the Sovereigns, and the Princes, and their splendid trains, swept processionally by, that the Emperor’s countenance was more than usually cadaverous, and had come to assume something of that greenish tinge which, according to Mr. Kinglake, it wore at Solferino.

There was need for the poor gentleman to look ill, and to feel ill. He had in his pocket a despatch which, in hot haste, had been brought by a courier from Havre. That despatch had come from Vera Cruz, in Mexico, to Havana, and so to St. Thomas, and thence to France. It told how on a certain day the hapless Maximilian of Hapsburg had been shot to death at Queretaro; but in ink yet invisible, but soon to be made terribly legible, that despatch might have been inclosed with the monition that this was the Beginning of the End, that the Medes and Persians were at the gate—and that To-morrow was coming: To-morrow, which was to be disgrace and defeat and the bare deal planks and tin tacks of the throne as To-day was its crimson velvet and gold lace. Yes; M. Le Play was very wise to deprecate salvoes of musketry and long-winded *oraisons funèbres* over his grave. The order of things to which he belonged was buried in quicklime a dozen years ago.

I left London for Paris before the number of this Journal for the current week was published; and on Easter Monday, not venturing (for reasons at which I have already hinted) into the English quarter of Paris, I was unable to procure a copy of the *Illustrated London News*. But, dropping into the Café de la Bourse, and happening to take up *Galignani’s Messenger*, I was delighted to find that the whole of the current page of “Echoes”—“lock, stock, and barrel,” title and all—had been “lifted” into *Galignani*. Is this compliment paid to our Journal every week, I wonder? Some people would call it freebooting; but I regard it as a piece of patronage for which I ought to be humbly grateful. Furthermore, it points a distinct moral, to the effect that to whomsoever the privileges of copyright shall be extended, those privileges shall not be enjoyed, even to the most homœopathic extent, by the miserable creatures who write original articles in newspapers.

This page may be but a compilation of gossip, but it gives me every week an immensity of trouble; and I may respectfully hint that I cudgel my brains and wear out my eyes in poring over musty books for my own benefit and that of the proprietors and readers of the *Illustrated London News*, and not for the benefit of the proprietors of *Galignani’s Messenger*. If *Galignani* were published in the centre of Africa, or in the middle of the Great Desert of Gobi, it would be another matter; but, as it is, the London papers which leave Charing-cross by the early mail-train are, as a rule, on sale at the kiosques on the Paris boulevards by eight the same evening. If *Galignani* requires a column of gossip, why does not my contemporary employ a “compiler” of its own, with a sharp pair of scissors and a discriminating eye to snip up paragraphs “all round the shop”? But is it quite a fair piece of journalism to slash all my little chickens and their dam—I mean my paragraphs and the initials appended thereto—at one fell swoop of the bright steel?

But all things bearing on copyright (do you know that the House of Commons were once very nearly giving a twenty-four hours copyright to original articles in newspapers) are a mystery. Some of them are absolutely phenomenal; and I can recall few more surprising instances of spontaneous legal erudition and inherent literary and antiquarian culture than have recently been manifested by the accomplished actress whose admirable performance at the Globe Theatre in the play of “Mankind” I had lately the pleasure of witnessing and of chronicling. Mrs. Marie Litton Robertson, as an intellectual phenomenon, beats even that wonderful man Mr. Pinero, who has only to saunter in the green lanes of Kent, gathering wild roses and sweetbriar as he saunters, for any number of plots of new and original plays to be evolved from his internal consciousness. In her first letter to the *Times* on the subject of dramatic copyright, Mrs. Marie Litton Robertson proved herself a jurisconsult, to whom old Coke might have dedicated his Littleton, while Noyes (of the “Maxims”) might have pulled off his coif to her, and Selden saluted her as “his learned Sister.” Henceforward, most forensic madam, play nothing but Portia in the Trial Scene.

But a greater achievement remained behind. In a further letter to the *Times* the lady has revealed herself as a profound Shakespearean scholar and biographer. She knows where the bard obtained all the plots of his plays—what Italian novelists he laid under contribution and what contemporary dramatists he “cribbed” from. I am only astonished to find that the learned lady has omitted to draw attention to Milton’s indebtedness in “Paradise Lost” to Du Bartas; to Spenser’s unacknowledged borrowing of the first four (and apocryphal?) lines of the “Æneid,” in the prologue to the “Færie Queene;” to Archdeacon Paley’s impudent appropriation of the scheme and many of the arguments in the “Natural Theology” from a Dutch moralist; and to Goldsmith’s barefaced paraphrase in his ballad of “Madam Blaise” of the Frenchman De la Monnoye.

G. A. S.



# MASONIC FANCY BAZAAR AT DUBLIN.

In aid of the fund required for completing and furnishing the new building of the Masonic Female Orphan School, in Merrion-road, Dublin, to which the Freemasons of Ireland have already subscribed a large sum, a Bazaar and Fancy Fair is held this week in the Dublin Exhibition Palace. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and her Excellency the Countess Cowper, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, are patronesses of this Bazaar, and many ladies of good position have consented to preside at the stalls. There was a grand vocal and instrumental concert on Tuesday evening, but the opening ceremonial took place on Wednesday; it was followed, in the evening of that day, by a literary and musical entertainment, in which the pupils of the school took part, and in the course of which the Rev. Dr. Tisdall recited a poetical address, composed by Dr. J. F. Waller, upon the theme of the historic and social character of Freemasonry, and the claim of orphans to compassion. On Thursday evening, there was a diorama to be exhibited, and on Friday, an amateur dramatic performance. The bazaar, or fancy fair, presents some remarkable features, which are partly shown in our Illustration. The Leinster Hall of the Exhibition Palace has been converted into a picturesque "old street," with "Shakespeare's House" at the upper end. All the quaint and beautiful buildings have been sketched from originals of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by Mr. Bingham M'Guinness, President of the Dublin Sketching Club; and the whole has been constructed and decorated in the highest style of scenic art by Mr. Farrar and other artists of the Dublin Gaiety Theatre. We congratulate the Irish gentlemen upon their taste and skill, which would seem not inferior to that shown in the "Olde Englysshe Fayre," some time since produced in London; while we observe with pleasure that they have sought examples among the old-fashioned houses of Chester, Stratford-on-Avon, Gloucester, Shrewsbury, Coventry, and Winchester. A portion of the design occupied by the Belfast and Midland Counties Stall, near the corner of the Leinster Hall, opposite to the Shakespeare House and Pupil's Stall, has been suggested by sketches from the "Old Tabard Inn," pulled down a few years ago in Southwark, where it had remained in actual use from the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, till its demolition in the course of some building improvements. The recesses and rude balconies under the roof are very interesting, and the general effect of the old house has been carefully studied. The timbered houses brought together in this street represent the prevailing character of the dwellings and shops of the merchant and trader burgesses. They were built with large, heavy timber framing, the interspaces of which were filled in with bricks, lath and plaster, or weather boardings. The gables ornamented with "barge boards" and casements, and the roofs were covered with red tiles, and ornamented with dormer-windows to admit light and air to the rooms in the



THE LATE DR. JOHN MUIR, LL.D., D.C.L.

fine large roofs. Among the ladies who kept stalls were the Marchioness of Donegal and the Countess of Huntingdon.

## THE LATE DR. JOHN MUIR.

This eminent Sanscrit scholar, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, died at Edinburgh on the 7th ult., in the seventy-third year of his age. Dr. John Muir, brother to Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I., of the India Council of Government, was a native of Glasgow, and received his early education at the grammar school at Irvine and the University of Glasgow. He afterwards attended Haileybury College, the training insti-

tution for young men destined for the Civil Service of the East India Company. In 1829 he was passed through the college at Fort William, Calcutta, with distinction. His merits were soon recognised, and he was selected for the position of Assistant-Secretary to the Board of Revenue at Allahabad. Subsequently he received the appointment of Commissioner for the investigation of claims to hold land rent free in the division of Meerut. His next appointment was that of magistrate and collector of Azimghur. He became singularly proficient in the knowledge of Sanscrit, and when Mr. Thompson, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, carried out his idea of amalgamating the English and Sanscrit branches of study to be conducted in one Anglo-Indian college, Mr. Muir was appointed first Principal of Victoria College, Benares. He held that position a year, during which time he got the college into good working order. Returning to the judicial branch of the service, he held for some years the office of Civil and Sessions Judge at Futtehpore. In 1854 he retired from the service, and afterwards resided chiefly in Edinburgh. He took great interest in the improvement of the Scottish Universities, and in 1862 he founded the chair of Sanscrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Edinburgh. He was the means of raising the Shaw Fellowship in moral philosophy in memory of his relative Sir James Shaw, who was long connected with the Corporation of London. He also instituted the Muir Lectures on comparative religion, which have hitherto been delivered by Principal Fairbairn, of Bradford. Dr. Muir was a member of the last Scotch University Commission. A number of years ago he published "Sanscrit Texts," a standard work in great repute, and more recently numerous metrical translations from the Sanscrit. The deceased was unmarried. He was a D.C.L. of Oxford, an LL.D. of Edinburgh University, a Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Bonn, and an honorary member of several foreign learned societies. The Portrait of Dr. Muir is from a photograph by Mr. J. Moffat, of Prince's-street, Edinburgh.

## PORTSMOUTH MINNESINGERS' CLUB.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who arrived at Portsmouth, with the Duke of Cambridge, on Saturday evening, was the guest of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the General Commanding the Military Division there, at Government House. Two or three hours after his arrival, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Edward, attended a smoking concert of the Portsmouth Minnesingers at the Portland Hall, Southsea. The club, of which his Serene Highness is president, consists of singing and non-singing members, composed mainly of naval and military officers, and was formed in 1876. Its "At Homes," at which the pleasures of social intercourse are blended with the delights of vocal music, are much sought after. Ladies, of course, are not invited to its smoking concerts, and, as a rule, ceremony is dispensed with. On the



MASONIC BAZAAR AND FANCY FAIR IN THE EXHIBITION PALACE, DUBLIN.





THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE MINNESINGERS' CLUB, PORTSMOUTH.

present occasion, however, the members and guests appeared in evening dress or undress uniform. The gathering was very large, as the Minnesingers had sent invitations to the senior officers of all the Volunteer corps which had arrived in Portsmouth, and also to the regimental messes of the garrison. The front of the stage was ornamented with beautiful flowering and greenhouse plants; and at the back a trophy in the shape of the Prince's feathers had been constructed of sword-bayonets and broadswords. Nine o'clock was fixed as the time for the concert to begin, but it was not until half-past ten that the presentation of arms by the 3rd Hants Volunteers, who composed a guard of honour outside the hall, and the hush which simultaneously prevailed inside, announced the arrival of his Royal Highness. In the meantime, the string band of the Royal Marine Artillery, which was posted in the gallery, had been helping to pass away the time by appropriate selections from "Patience." At ten o'clock spirits were handed round, and when the Prince of Wales arrived the hall was being gradually filled with clouds of tobacco smoke. As his Royal Highness is Captain-General and Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, and Honorary Colonel of the Huntingdonshire Light Horse, the 2nd Cambridgeshire Rifles, the 12th (Civil Service) Middlesex Rifles, the 1st (Oxford University) Oxfordshire Volunteers, and the Sutherland Rifles, he has an ample choice of Volunteer

uniforms. On the present occasion the Prince wore the grey and blue livery of the Civil Service Corps, one of the least conspicuous in the hall. On his Royal Highness taking his seat in front of the stage, with Prince Edward, Lord Ranelagh, Lord Elcho, Lord Henry Lennox, Admiral Ryder, Admiral Foley, and others round about, Mr. Charles M'Cheane, one of the original founders of the club and its leading tenor, came forward and sang, "God Bless the Prince of Wales," the chorus being sung by the whole audience upstanding and accompanied by the band in the gallery, the whole being conducted by Mr. J. Winterbottom. Next followed some fine part-singing, interspersed with both vocal and instrumental solos. Mr. Henry Leslie, who had composed two concerted pieces for the club, "A Lullaby" and "The Song of the Minnesingers," came down from London for the purpose of personally conducting them, and met with a flattering reception. Mr. M'Cheane gave an appreciative interpretation of "Her Name" (Blumenthal), and Captain Arthur Byng a very spirited rendering of "The Midshipmite." The other solo singers were Mr. Dudley Watkins and Colonel Maclean, both of whom were greatly applauded. Mr. Winterbottom introduced a comic element into the gathering by some diverting variations upon the bassoon, which appeared highly to amuse the Prince. Messrs. Charles Fletcher and Zohr contributed solos on the violin and

the piano. Encores were not accepted, but midnight arrived before the concert concluded. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards supped at the Minnesingers' Club room, with the following members of the committee:—Mr. Charles M'Cheane, Major Bulkeley, Mr. Henry Leslie, Captain Byng, Mr. Thomas Cousins, Colonel Tuson, Mr. W. Gillman, Captain Alexander, Captain St. Claire, Mr. Dudley Watkins, Mr. A. F. Perkins, and Dr. Murrell.

#### THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP RACE ON THE TYNE.

Our Illustration shows the scene on the Tyne, on Monday week, at the moment of the great Anglo-Canadian sculling race for the Championship of the World and one thousand pounds, between Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and Robert Watson Boyd, of Middlesbrough-on-Tees. It was witnessed by more than a hundred thousand spectators. Two special trains ran from London, and nearly eighty excursion trains carried sightseers from all parts of the North, including such distant places as Birmingham, Leeds, and Glasgow. The High Level, Redheugh, and Suspension Bridges were thickly crowded, though special rates were charged for admission to them. About twenty steamers were in attendance to accompany the race, all full of people. The weather was dull and



rainy, but the river was in good condition for the race, the surface being smooth, and the wind in favour of the boats. Hanlan was first afloat, and, as he launched from a timber-yard near the Mansion House and pulled out into the river, was greeted with tremendous cheering. He was attired, according to custom, in his blue sleeveless guernsey and short drawers. A minute later Boyd, who rowed without his jersey, came up from Hellgate, Gateshead, where he had embarked. He was also cheered most enthusiastically. Boyd was seated in a boat built by Messrs. Swaddle and Winship, of Scotswood; the one used by the champion was the workmanship of Messrs. Phelps and Peters, of Putney. Amid breathless excitement the rivals stationed themselves at their stake-boats in front of the Mansion House, and in a few minutes a start was effected. Boyd, who appeared nervously eager, got away quickest in front, pulling 39 to the minute, Hanlan contenting himself with about 37, and at Davidson's Quay Boyd held a lead of a third of a length. But Hanlan, with his long stroke, was sending his boat through the water so well, that his opponent failed to increase his lead. Boyd, at the same time, was rowing smartly, and his style was decidedly better than he had ever before shown. The Canadian now put on a spurt, quickening up to nearly 40, and quickly lessened the distance that had previously divided his boat from the north-countryman's. Still, Boyd strained every nerve, and was encouraged by tremendous applause from the banks. A desperate struggle up to Wylie's Quay ensued; but soon after the champion got level, and, rowing in much better form than Boyd, drew to the fore. He gradually increased his advantage, and though Boyd continually spurred, he was incapable of keeping up with the rate of speed at which his opponent was travelling, and at Skinner Burn Gangway had fallen a quarter of a length in the rear. Hanlan sculled in beautiful style, but Boyd was scarcely so finished in his execution, and it was evident that he was rapidly tiring. At the Grindstone Quay the Canadian led by a full half-length, and shot through Redheugh Bridge in 2 min. 27 sec. from the start with a lead of fully a length and three quarters. Hanlan now saw that he held the race well in hand, and dashed along merrily. Just opposite the Shot Tower he crossed over a little and treated Boyd to a heavy backwash, which added immensely to the Tees sculler's discomfiture. Scarcely, however, had he taken up this position than he seemed to repent of hampering an already beaten antagonist; and, putting in half a dozen strong strokes, he drew away with a lead of nearly three lengths. Then he eased down, stopped rowing altogether, and had a good look round. Near New Quay Corner Hanlan held a lead of three lengths, striking only about 28 to the minute, whilst Boyd was toiling on hopelessly at 32. There was a tremendous burst of applause at this point; and a little later on Hanlan stopped and bowed repeatedly to the spectators; then put in a dozen strong strokes, and increased his lead to slightly over three lengths. He reached Armstrong's Shearlegs in 8 min. 55 sec., Boyd being 35 sec. behind, and covered the two miles in 12 min. 14 sec. From this point Hanlan, sculling along in a leisurely style, eventually won by about four lengths, in 21 min. 25 sec. The length of the course is three miles and a half.

### THE HERZEGOVINA INSURRECTION.

There was still continued fighting, last week, between the Austrian troops and the insurgents of Crivoscie, who resisted the endeavours that were made to drive them over the Montenegro border. The following account is given of a recent conflict near Visovo, between the Visberg and the river Tara, where two columns of troops were sent by General Obadich:—

"After a short skirmish the insurgents retired in the direction of the Rogjet Mountain, pursued by the troops. While one body of the Austrians ascended the mountain, Major Przedak ordered a detachment to march to Stanjevo. This latter force reached the topmost ridge of the Stanjevo heights at nine in the morning, and, looking down from this point into the rocky valley of the Tara, they saw a large body of insurgents crossing the stream on two rafts and driving their cattle before them. The troops immediately opened fire, and the remainder of the force, with a battery of artillery, also hurried to the ridge, from which a deadly fire was directed upon the insurgents as they were still in mid-stream. Numbers of them plunged into the water, one raft was sunk, and the other remained stationary. Some two hundred of the insurgents may have reached the other side. The descent from the heights was so difficult, owing to the precipitous nature of the ground, that the troops reached the bottom too late to come up with the insurgents who had fled up stream. Thirty-nine corpses were found on the banks of the Tara. The number of those who were drowned could not be ascertained. The troops sustained no loss whatever."

Our illustration represents a party of the mountaineers retiring to their home after an unsuccessful engagement with the Austrian troops.

### GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER.

The fine weather of yesterday week attracted many thousands of the metropolitan population to the more rural districts, and the traffic on the railways, tramcars, and steam-boats was very great. The weather continued fine, and the day proved a holiday which was more than commonly successful and enjoyable. Notwithstanding the large number of excursionists, the services at the metropolitan churches were well attended, and a large increase is observable this year in the number of afternoon services, as well as in the use of the Passion music in the churches. A number of distinguished singers took part in a concert of sacred music at the Crystal Palace. There was a large attendance, and the audience evinced an enthusiastic appreciation of the excellent entertainment afforded them. A concert of sacred music was given in the Alexandra Palace, conducted by Mr. Meyer Lutz, in which several distinguished artists took part.

Unusually large congregations thronged the various metropolitan churches on Sunday for the Easter services, which this year afford evidence of a more largely developed taste for the devotional and triumphant music suited to this religious festival, which was also marked by a profusion of floral decorations.

The Bank Holiday on Monday was observed in London to fullest extent, and the enormous crowds who journeyed by road and rail were favoured by dry weather, though the sky was somewhat overcast. The attendances at various places of public resort were very large, and in some cases the figures are the largest on record for a similar day. The departure of "Jumbo" does not appear to have diminished the attractions of the Zoological Society's Gardens, which were thronged.

A set of three silver salvers and £500 have been forwarded by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., in behalf of the subscribers, as a testimonial from the county of Essex, to Admiral M. Hardy, in recognition of his valuable services for a period of more than forty years as chief constable of the county.

### PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, April 11.

It is the craze of the correspondents of London daily papers, and above all of the correspondent of the *Times*, to represent the French as being perpetually occupied with political machinations. In point of fact, politics now play a very small rôle in the thoughts of the French: the favourite attitude of the day is that of indifference. In politics, in religion, in art, in literature, indifference is the order of the day. The era of illusions is past. Gambetta, Victor Hugo, Chambord, Jules Simon, and the rest, broken idols! The Republic, universal suffrage, sovereignty of the people, words, words! The Ministers, mediocrities! The deputies, humbugs! The Senators, dotards! And amidst this hurricane of depreciation what remains? Everything. Depreciation is, and has been for ages, a favourite amusement of the Parisians. "A Paris on s'amuse en blamant tout" was a remark made by M. de Custine half a century ago. The observation is now as true as ever it was.

The marriage of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt has given the depreciators a fine opportunity for developing their talent; and in the multiplicity of fantastic reports that have been printed about this fantastic union future biographers will find it hard to discern the truth. After all, when one sees how the history of the present day is written, one fairly loses confidence in the history of the past. Here, for instance, is M. Damala, the husband of Dona Sol, described by some as a Greek, by others as a native of Marseilles. Some give his name as Jacques; others maintain that it is Aristide Ambroise. Some say that he has been in the diplomatic service; others represent him as a simple "bagman" in the silk trade. From personal knowledge, all I can say is that he is a handsome man, between twenty-five and thirty years of age; and that the marriage is a pure love-match. The Parisians will, of course, remain sceptical, and the examples of Patti, Heilbron, Judic, and a dozen other actresses who have married, justifies them in anticipating that the rôle of *le mari de Mlle. Bernhardt* will prove the most difficult that M. Damala has yet undertaken.

It appears that Christine Nilsson is about to return to the operatic stage. It will be remembered that her husband, M. Rouzand, died insane, shortly after the disaster of the Union Générale. Madame Nilsson's fortune was seriously compromised, and now, in order to repair the breaches, she intends to sing for three years. She leaves Paris on the 15th for London, where she will remain two months. Next year she intends to visit Russia, and the following year Sweden. At the end of her three-years' campaign, she hopes to be able to return to Paris and to live quietly, *comme une bourgeoise que je suis*, to use her own words.

The Easter holidays have been favoured with splendid weather, and everywhere the crowds of pleasure-seekers have been innumerable. On Sunday and Monday the "swells" and some thousands of the pretentious folk flocked to the races at Auteuil and Longchamps, while the populace feasted its eyes and ears on the sights and din of the gingerbread fair. The whole town was out of doors. There is nothing new to be said about the "Foire aux pains d'épice." The spectacle is the same this year as it was last year or the year before. There are the same mountains of gingerbread, the same tooth-drawers, the same monstrosities—African Venuses, fat women, torpedo women; the same circuses and theatres; the same extra-lucid somnambulists; the same bewildering, whirling maze of fandango, round-about and merry-go-rounds. It is simply the fair of Saint Cloud or the "Fête des loges" in the streets of Paris; and in order not to be eclipsed by the splendours of the Avenue de l'Opera, the mountebanks have invested in Jablochkoff lamps and run their roundabouts by steam-power.

The Paris journals are greatly amused at the stoppage of the works of the Channel Tunnel. At first they did not believe the report, but after perusing the prose of the *Times* and the *Saturday Review*, of Herbert Spencer and Frederic Harrison, the *République Française* smiles benignantly at the childish fears of John Bull; while Auguste Vacquerie in the *Rappel* finds exceeding drollery in the spectacle of this great nation against which Philippe II. and Napoleon were powerless, and which trembles before M. Perrichon (the hero of Labiche's amusing comedy "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon").

The deaths occurred last week of the eminent senator and writer on jurisprudence, M. Bertauld, and of M. Le Play. M. Le Play was a pupil of the Polytechnic, engineer and professor at the School of Mines. He was president of the committee of organisation of the Universal Exhibition of 1855, French commissioner at London in 1862, and president of the organising committee of the Exhibition of 1867. He was a senator under the Empire, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, author of a quantity of scientific memoirs, and, altogether, a considerable man. He was aged seventy-six.

A man, who was for a long time one of the celebrities of Paris, the lion-tamer Martin, died recently at Overschie, a village near Rotterdam, where he spent the latter years of his life occupied principally in bottom-fishing and rose-growing. Henri Martin was born at Marseilles in 1793. His father was at one time a companion in arms of Masséna, the future Duc de Rivoli. The life and adventures of Martin were written some few years ago by M. Amédée Pichot, under the title of the "Mémoires d'un Dompteur," a volume well worth reading and containing a quantity of curious details about the great dompteur, who in the days of his glory about 1830 described his menagerie as a "Zoorama" and himself as the "Zoogymnaste breveté de son altesse royale Madame la Duchesse de Berry." Martin visited London and the provinces in 1831-2, and his famous piece, "The Lions of Mysore," was mounted at Drury-Lane. Martin retired in 1840. His animals formed the nucleus of the Rotterdam Zoological Garden, of which he was for some time curator. Martin figures as the type of the lion-tamer in several of the novels of Balzac and Eugène Sue.

I must conclude my necrological record by mentioning the death of Madame de Balzac, which occurred on Monday night, after a long illness, in her house, 22, Rue Balzac. T. C.

The annual report by Colonel Harrison Trent, recently issued, on musketry instruction in the Army, supplied detailed formation as to the shooting in the different branches of the service, which it shows is improving, and suggests means likely to encourage further improvement.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh laid the foundation-stone of the new North Bridge at Alloa on the 5th inst., in presence of a large company of spectators. The structure, which will be of a very strong and massive character, is to consist of seventeen spans—two of 100 ft. each, two of 80 ft., and thirteen of 68 ft. It will rest on twenty stone piers. The breadth outside the girders is to be 17 ft. 2 in. and 14 ft. inside. It will be constructed for one line of rails. One of the prominent features will be two opening spans swinging on a strong central pier in the fairway of the river's channel. The estimated cost is between £30,000 and £40,000.

### PLAYHOUSES.

Mr. G. W. Godfrey is henceforward to be numbered amongst the elect. He has been purged from the original sin that is supposed to jeopardise the future state of every adaptor, and he has certainly written a comedy which for neatness of construction and freshness of dialogue is of remarkable merit. As the audience was settling down in the comfortable stalls of the Court Theatre to witness the first performance of "The Parvenu," a lady in my immediate neighbourhood, listlessly taking up her playbill, wondered "if it was, as usual, one of those dreadful plays taken from the French or from some other language," and was pleased to express her doubts as to the possibility of any English author saying anything new, or pretending to be original. And yet this same supercilious critic must have enjoyed some very delightful evenings at this pleasant theatre, in the teeth of the unpardonable sins of adaptation, translation, and reproduction. Did she ever see, I wonder, Mrs. Kendal play in "The Ladies' Battle," by Scribe? was she altogether disgusted with the dramatic ingenuity of Sardou in "The Scrap of Paper?" did she ruffle her skirts and leave the house in indignation when Madame Modjeska appeared as Adrienne Lecouvreur? was it a crime on the part of Mr. W. G. Wills to turn Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" into a play for Miss Ellen Terry? has this sneering fair creature ever in her lifetime laughed at "Box and Cox," and does she know that the materials of this immortal farce are found in two French plays "Frisette" and "La Chambre à deux Lits"? and would she push her argument to the point of absurdity by declaring it to be a crime to produce Shakspeare in France and Molière in England? Is there more moral guilt in reproducing the masterpieces of Victor Hugo and Sardou on our stage than in reading Daudet and Octave Feuillet in the study? Or again, not to strain the point further than Mr. Godfrey himself, may I ask what possible harm he did to his fellow-creatures, to the stage, or to dramatic art by giving us some time back a third version of "Le Fils de Famille," called "The Queen's Shilling"? Leigh Murray and David Fisher had already appeared and delighted the playgoers of their immediate time in "The Lancers" and "The Discarded Son." Why, then, should not Mr. and Mrs. Kendal restore to us an old pleasure from the same interesting story and human theme? Until I can be persuaded that the dramatists of all time have not borrowed for their own purpose the best available material; that Shakspeare is not the most conspicuous example of a borrower of plots to be humanised by his incomparable genius; that true originality is not an undiscovered quantity; and that a bad original work is better than a good adapted one, I shall continue to laugh in my sleeve when I hear these illogical tirades on originality.

I desire to speak with the highest respect of Mr. Godfrey's new play. He has accomplished a most difficult task in keeping an audience both interested and amused with so simple a story, illustrated by only one scene. He has handled his subject, to my thinking, like an artist; and, though I may be in a minority, I consider his third act is the best, because every third act is a test of constructive ability, and here the interest progresses until it culminates with decision and effect. But as to originality, the red rag so often flaunted in our faces and supposed to be numbered amongst the special virtues of dramatic composition, what are we to say about the originality of this pretty and complete story? It is not taken from the French; it is English pure and simple; but is it original to tell us about match-making mothers sacrificing their children for the sake of wealth? of well-bred fathers making friendships with vulgar snobs who have lent them money, or of charming girls falling in love with the young men who have rescued them from a position of danger? Are there not ten thousand novels in which love is started by this or similar adventures? I don't like Mr. Godfrey's play the less because its story, its characters, its design, and its tone are familiar to me. On the contrary, I admire all the more the art with which he has refashioned an oft-told tale. There is more nonsense talked about originality than on any other subject connected with the stage. The really curious feature of "The Parvenu" is the skill with which Mr. Godfrey has made a hero out of one of the most vulgar fellows who ever swaggered on the stage, and yielded gracefully to the English failing of wealth-worship. The landed proprietor is at present in a very unenviable position. He cannot get his rents in Ireland; he is threatened with a mild form of Communism in England; he is met everywhere with a too wholesale application of the "I-am-as-good-as-a-man-as-you-are" doctrine; and now it has come to this, that he has to stand aside on the stage to be lectured by a man whose sole virtue is summed up in one word—success. For what is the hero of this play, this Ledger, M.P., who poses as the pivot of the new comedy of society. "No hero, I confess," as Mr. Browning would say. A promoter of swindling companies, picking up his money in any dirty fashion that occurs to him; a man who buys a fine old property only to ruin it and desecrate its memories; a fellow who defies the most ordinary rules of grammar and orthoepy, boasting of his ignorance and revelling in his unrefinement. This is scarcely the person to lecture the poor old Baronet for his love of racing and horses, to ridicule him for wishing to make his daughter rich by the sacrifice of her happiness, or to obtain cheap sympathy by endowing with a slice of wealth the girl he loves, but who sternly refuses to marry him except under compulsion. There are no doubt many such men in the world as this vulgar fellow, men who climb to success on the shoulders of others and are prompt to kick away the ladder on the first opportunity, men who are tolerated in society for their wealth alone, and whose *lâches* are condoned by gold; but it is a strange turn in the tide of human affairs when they become stage heroes in addition. Mr. Godfrey has held the mirror up to nature, and a very ugly face is reflected in it. The sympathy acquired by Mr. Ledger, M.P., is a curious sign of the times, but he would have been still more sympathetic and truer to nature had he risen to wealth by honest and not dishonest means. The harmony of the acting in this play is extremely refreshing. There is scarcely a discordant note. In no case is the task very severe; but it is everywhere accomplished with skill. I have never seen Mr. Anson, Miss Larkin, and Mr. H. Kemble to such advantage; and it is quite unjust to accuse any one of them of exaggeration. They are exactly what they ought to be in every shade and detail. Mr. Anson's personation of the vulgar, successful, and good-hearted hero is singularly vivid and truthful. His changes are sudden, but they are artistic; if the part were less highly coloured it would be under-acted. The love scenes, played by Mr. Forbes Robertson and Miss Marion Terry, are amongst the most charming that I can recall; and as a contrast to them we had Mr. John Clayton and Miss Lottie Venne in lighter and more boisterous comedy. Miss Venne will plead the example of Madame Chaumont for those tricks and oddities of expression that her audience unfortunately encourage. But this clever French lady is a bad model. Her acting in "Divorçons" was in some parts quite indefensible and tricky to a fault. Miss Venne is also clever; but she should study Mrs. Bancroft, an actress she has so successfully imitated.





INSURRECTION IN THE HERZEGOVINA: INSURGENTS OF THE CRIVOSCIE RETURNING HOME.



The new burlesque at the Royalty is neither better nor worse than its innumerable predecessors. It is called "Sindbad," but I could not discover the faintest allusion to the famous old story in form, colour, or characterisation. There are dozens of smartly-dressed young ladies in fantastic nautical costume, a ship and a shipwreck, songs and dances, plentiful allusions to Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Parnell, and Jumbo, ballads sentimental, and popular melodies, and there is an old gentleman engaged in fishing at the back of the stage through the best part of the play, who does not speak a word, but is enthusiastically greeted at the close with a unanimous shout, "The Old Man of the Sea!" So I suppose he had some remote affinity to the Arabian legend. Mr. Harry Nicholls, who has a quaint manner, and Mr. Newham, who dances well, appear to be popular performers; but all the cleverness and charm of the entertainment centred in Miss Fannie Leslie, who played Sindbad, and Miss Edith Vane, who has a pretty voice and manner. The duets and songs in which these ladies were engaged were the features best worth remembering. An author is not always the best judge of the effect of his own work, and Mr. Arthur Mathison would be surprised to find what a contrary impression his little play called "Not Registered" has upon the audiences to that which he evidently intended. By no possibility could he have wished to condone the crime of a breach of trust on the part of a post-office official, whether aged or pretty, or to imply that there is any possible excuse for the crime of extracting bank notes from a letter passing through the post. And yet the dramatist seems to make light of the temporizing of the old postmaster and to excuse the incomprehensible silliness of his daughter, who is old enough to be intrusted with responsible duties, but, apparently, too innocent to understand the meaning of the eighth commandment. In its present state this is one of the most curious moral problems ever submitted to an audience. Mr. Everill, Mr. Mansfield, and Miss Evelyn get out of the difficulty remarkably well.

Before Mr. Robert Buchanan devoted himself to the task of "elevating" the love story of Paul Clifford and Lucy Brandon, and attempted to enlist our sympathies once more on behalf of Mr. Bulwer Lytton's fashionable highwayman, the subject had been pretty well exhausted on the minor stage. So far back as March 19, 1832, Mr. Benjamin Webster produced at the Coburg Theatre "Paul Clifford, the Highwayman of 1770," one of those dramas interspersed with music that were fashionable in those days. It was a strange mixture of slang and sensation, and contained an escape from Bridewell and a trial in open court, in which Paul addresses the jury at some length, but is eventually condemned to death by his own father. Mr. Webster played Augustus Tomlinson, the philosophical highwayman. Mr. Serle was Paul Clifford, and Mrs. Weston made much of a celebrated character, Mrs. Margaret Lobkins, alias Peggy Lobb, the landlady of the Mug. Amongst the songs of this old Coburg version I find the celebrated one set to one of Moore's melodies, beginning—

A temple to Cupid said Flora enchanted  
I'll build in the garden, the thought is divine.

But the orthodox musical version of Paul Clifford was by Edward Fitzball, and, produced at Covent Garden in 1835, with Mr. Vale, Mr. Tilbury, and Mr. Collins in the cast. In this drama occur the celebrated song "Hurrah! for the Road!" and a truly Fitzballian ballad with this inimitable introduction—

I saw him but once—I saw him in sorrow,  
It scarcely appeared as we ever had met,  
He spoke not, he gazed not, 'twas only a sigh;  
But oh! 'twas a sigh I shall never forget!

It seems a pity that Mr. Robert Buchanan with all his characteristic vigour and love of spirited effect should have devoted so much time to the elevation of the character of this rascally highwayman, who might have been left to sleep in peace with the Hinds, Duvals, Turpins, Jack Sheppards, and Macheaths of another age. It would take too long a time to discuss the moral turpitude of the scoundrels who have been immortalised by Gay, Harrison Ainsworth, and Bulwer Lytton; but there is something very distasteful in the "elevated" hero, who, after a career of unblushing profligacy, tries to persuade us that he might have been a good fellow if his father had not ruined and deserted his mother. In Mr. Benjamin Webster's play it was the unjust conviction of Paul Clifford by Mr. Brandon, and his subsequent imprisonment, that started his vicious career. This is at least intelligible. Most of the humour formerly conveyed by Dummie Dunnaker, and all the flash coves and thieves' associates having disappeared, the new play is merely a concentrated essence of dull decorum, containing love scenes without inspiration, and comic scenes unrelieved by humour. The new Paul Clifford is certainly not a vulgar play, as it was in 1832; but it is certainly a dull one as acted at the Imperial Theatre at Westminster. Mr. W. Rignold has not the manner for the highwayman Paul; nor has Miss Harriet Jay quite the experience or power requisite for so important and isolated a character as Lucy Brandon. This young lady has a charming presence, however, and evident intelligence. The rest will come. Mr. Buchanan deserves pity in that his play was not ready for production, in addition to the important fact that it was not cast with judgment; but from what I could hear of the play as it stands it did not strike me as being suitable to the temper of the audiences of to-day. Rarely indeed have poetical periods been so mangled on the stage. For the sake of elocution, the sooner we have a dramatic school the better. Actors and actresses can study with facility; but how few of them can deliver words with point and propriety. In the old days artists were said to mouth, but now they mumble.

I have had no opportunity at present of witnessing Mr. Buchanan's "Shadow of the Sword," at the Olympic, a play beset with misfortune on its first representation; or the new plays at the Standard, Sadler's Wells, and the Philharmonic; or, indeed, of enjoying a laugh over the Easter programme put forward by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels at the St. James's Hall. But I hope to repair the omission next week; unless before that time my respected "leader," whose initials are so familiar to you, has ended his holiday, and recrossed the "silver streak" for home again. C. S.

"Babil and Bijou," the most brilliant fairy-piece of the past decade, was on Saturday last revived with much splendour at the Alhambra Theatre by Mr. William Holland. Originally produced at Covent Garden by Mr. Boucicault with the avowed idea of regenerating the stage, "Babil and Bijou" enjoyed a prolonged run in spite of its cumbrous magnificence and "too too" elaborate grandeur, mainly relieved by the dulcet singing of Mr. Maas (now one of the foremost English tenors), and the charming freshness of Rivière's Spring chorus of youthful voices. "Babil and Bijou," now compressed within reasonable limits by Mr. Frank Green, whilst lacking not a jot of its former splendour, "goes" with infinite spirit at the Alhambra. Mr. Henry Walsham, the handsome Babil, won the first encore by his exquisite singing of the tenor song, "I live for thee alone," and rendered all his airs with good taste. Musically well supported likewise by Miss Constance Loseby as Mistegris, Mr. William Hogarth as Skepsis, Miss Kate Sullivan as Pragma,

and Miss Jenny Beauclerc as Bijou, the spectacular opera has a most mirth-moving Auricomus in the drily humorous Harry Paulton, and boasts two ballets which vie with the grandest choregraphic triumphs of the Alhambra, Mdle. Pertoldi being the bright particular star of the Fish Ballet, and Mdle. Palladino *première danseuse* in the extremely beautiful Ballet of the Seasons, the costumes of which have been tastefully designed by M. Wilhelm. "Babil and Bijou" closes with a scene of crowning splendour, remarkable for the brightness of the flashing armour worn by the Amazonian Army of the Princess of the Moon (Miss Maud Forrester). The fairyland scenery is from the brushes of MM. Beverly, Grieve, and Callcott, aided by the able stage management of Mr. Frank Hall, contributes in no small degree to the deserved success of the revival.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

There was a comparative lull in the racing world last week, the only meeting of any importance being that held at Nottingham. The entry for the Spring Handicap was a very poor one, still there were seven runners, and "the talent" were woefully out in their attempts to find the winner. Vale (7 st. 9 lb.), who put up 4 lb. extra to enable Wood to ride, had the most friends, and Sun of York (9 st. 1 lb.) and Sir Reginald (8 st. 7 lb.) were also well backed. Sun of York found his weight a widely different one from those under which he performed so successfully at Northampton, and the other two could only get places behind the veteran Reefer (8 st. 7 lb.), who ran away with the Chester Cup some seasons ago, and afterwards secured other races under heavy weights. Sir Reginald made amends for his defeat by a victory in the Rufford Abbey Plate on the following day, when Moccoco took the Bestwood Park Plate for the Duke of Hamilton.

The opening day of the Newmarket Craven Meeting was of a most enjoyable character, and seldom has it been inaugurated under more favourable circumstances, so far as the weather is concerned. The attendance was fairly good, although the eager throng that usually invade the Birdcage on a big anniversary was to a great extent absent. Sport opened with the Trial Stakes, which resolved itself into a match between Count de Lagrange and the Duke of Westminster, as represented by Lady Vesta and Candahar. The latter, who is by Scottish Chief—Fenella, and therefore half-sister to Douranee, won pretty easily at the finish. This is the first occasion on which these popular colours have been seen in public since the death of the Duchess of Westminster, and also the first win since John Porter has had charge of the Duke's horses at Kingsclere. The defeat of Petticoat in the Double Trial Plate was a matter of great surprise, as through the previous running in the Brocklesby Stakes she was thought to hold all opposed to her perfectly safe. The success of Mr. Craven was exceedingly popular, and that gentleman must be congratulated upon having made such a useful chance purchase, as we are informed that Pebble, who is a good-looking son of Macgregor and Mineralogy, was purchased as a foal at Doncaster for something like fifty or sixty pounds. The concluding event of the day—The Twenty-fourth Newmarket Biennial Stakes, proved most interesting, as, although there were five runners, the issue was virtually a match between Kingdom and Lord Falmouth's Little Sister. The latter was strongly fancied, and was greatly admired whilst being saddled in the Birdcage, as she has grown into a fine bloodlike and muscular filly. In the result, however, she cut up in a most disappointing fashion, Kingdom winning, without being called upon, by a good three lengths. The winner is a bay, son of Kingcraft and Light, and is in every respect as sound as a bell. He stands upon clean and beautifully-formed legs, with great power in the arms and thighs, back and loins, magnificent shoulders, and great depth of girth, whilst his action is close upon perfection; and he undoubtedly won his race in the style of a racehorse.

The second day was principally remarkable for the easy victory in the Newmarket Handicap of Spring Tide, by See-Saw—Primula, who, being nicely weighted for a four-year-old, with 7 st. 9 lb. only, had all his opponents in trouble one hundred yards from the winning-post, and cantered home the easiest of winners by twelve lengths, his nearest attendants being Nereid (five years, 8 st. 4 lb.) and Maskelyne (four years, 8 st. 5 lb.). The upset of the day, however, was the defeat of St. Marguerite (8 st. 4 lb.) and Little Sister (8 st. 4 lb.), in the Column Stakes, by the little-fancied Paragon (8 st. 10 lb.), as they were both heavily supported at short odds, but were beaten long before the Bushes were reached.

The Inter-University Racquet-Matches took place at Prince's last week, when the Cambridge men secured tolerably easy victories both in the double and single games. In the former, C. F. H. Leslie (Oriol) and M. C. Kemp (Hertford) again represented Oxford, and were opposed by two new men, in J. D. Cobbold and F. M. Lucas, both of Trinity. The match was, as usual, the best of seven games; and, as the Oxonians could only manage to win the third and fourth games, they were defeated by four to two, a result mainly due to the splendid services of Cobbold. In the single-handed match—the best of five games—Leslie was opposed by C. T. Studd (Trinity), and the latter won by three games to one.

The mastership of the East Kent foxhounds, which since the resignation of the Earl of Guilford has been held by Captain H. White, having again become vacant, has been accepted by Mr. E. Sworder. The Duke of Grafton has announced his intention of giving up the mastership of the Duke of Grafton's hounds, owing to ill-health.

The prospects of the cricket season appear to be good. A fine list of matches has been arranged for the Australian team, beginning with a match at Oxford on the 15th prox. Thirty-five matches are fixed, extending to Sept. 20. The arrangements of the different clubs and counties fixed also give promise of a stirring season in all parts of the country.

With the approach of summer we have the promise of a good yachting season, and the Royal Thames Yacht Club has issued its programme of matches to take place on June 12 in the Thames, followed by a Channel-match two days later from the Nore to Dover. The New Thames Yacht Club has also issued a programme of matches, to come off on the 27th proximo and June 10, as well as a Channel-match.

The steward of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., having reported that one of his farms in Cumberland had been re-let on a ten years' lease at an increased rental of £80 per annum, the hon. Baronet inquired who was responsible for the improvement, and being told that it had been effected by the tenant, Sir Wilfrid directed his steward to write out a cheque for £800, and forward it to the tenant.

The council of the Royal Horticultural Society has issued a circular to the Fellows with regard to the recent decision of the Court of Appeal, which the council believes will operate as an extinction of the rights of the debenture-holders, and will tend to facilitate an arrangement with the commissioners, for which purpose they are now endeavouring to enter into negotiations.

### THE COURT.

Prince Leopold, who is fairly recovered from his accident, lunched with her Majesty on Good Friday, which was his birthday. Divine service was performed at the chalet by the Rev. Canon Anson, in the presence of the Royal family. The Good Friday procession at Mentone was witnessed by her Majesty from the balcony of the British Vice-Consulate, where she was received by the Vice-Consul, M. Talmaro. The Queen expressed herself much interested in the ceremony. A large but quiet assemblage came to have a view of her Majesty from the street. The Queen returned to the Chalet des Rosiers at ten at night. On Saturday morning Princess Beatrice went on board the *Inflexible*, where she was received with naval honours, the crew manning the yards. There was a display of the action of torpedoes in presence of her Royal Highness. Mr. Magnat, the proprietor of the artistic pottery works at Mentone, was received by the Queen, who complimented him upon the productions of his establishment; her Majesty and the Princess making further considerable purchases from him. Prince Henry of Prussia arrived at the Hôtel Bellevue, where he lunched with the Duke of Albany. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards drove out, and also dined together. Prince Henry visited the Queen. Captain Philip Green and the Marchioness Camden were received by her Majesty. Divine service was attended as usual by the Royal family on Easter Day. A fête was given on Monday afternoon on board her Majesty's ship *Inflexible*, which included dancing, a display of torpedo practice, and other amusements. Many English residents and inhabitants of Mentone were present. The *Inflexible* was visited by a large number of people during its anchorage off Mentone. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice went to the Hôtel Bellevue to visit Prince Leopold on Tuesday. His Royal Highness took a trip out to sea in the afternoon on board her Majesty's gun-boat *Cygnat*. During the last week of the Queen's stay at Mentone her Majesty drove to Bordighera, and in returning visited Dr. Bennet's garden at Grimaldi; and the monastery of Laghetto. The Queen received Drs. Bennet and Siordet and Mr. Hanbury, and Drs. Frank and Bright, of Cannes. Princess Beatrice, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ponsonby, paid a visit to the Convent of the Annunciation, situated on one of the mountains in the neighbourhood of Mentone. The King and Queen of Saxony and Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha paid farewell visits to the Royal family. The Queen planted two trees in Mr. Henfrey's grounds to commemorate her visit to the Chalet des Rosiers. Her Majesty and the Princess left Mentone by special train at ten o'clock on Wednesday for Cherbourg, on their return to England.

By order of the Queen, Lord Lyons, English Ambassador in Paris, waited on Madame Christine Nilsson, to express her Majesty's sympathy and condolence with the great prima donna's sad bereavement.

An innovation in the usual Maundy charities has been made this year, and is to be continued. Formerly each Maundy-man received clothing in kind, consisting of three yards of woollen cloth, three ells of linen, one pair of hose or stockings, and one pair of shoes. It being considered that money to the cost of the above would be more beneficial to the recipients, her Majesty, with her usual sympathy with and consideration for the poor and needy, has acceded to this change.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Leopold occurring on Good Friday, the band of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards played a selection from oratorios in the court-yard of St. James's Palace. The marriage of his Royal Highness with Princess Helena of Waldeck is fixed for the 27th inst. The Princess, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont, will arrive in England a few days previously. Among the Royal guests invited to attend the marriage at Windsor are the King and Queen of Holland, and the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt and his daughters.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, who had left town for the Easter recess, attended Divine service on Good Friday at St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Sandringham Park, the Rector officiating. The Prince left Sandringham the next day for Portsmouth on a visit to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess Dornberg for the Volunteer Review. In the evening his Royal Highness went to a smoking concert given at Southsea by the Minnesingers, an amateur musical club, composed chiefly of officers of both services. On Easter Day the Prince was present at an open-air church parade on the Governor's Green; and subsequently visited the Portsmouth Masonic Club. His Royal Highness, after dining at Eastney Barracks, went to Fort Purbrook to inspect the Artists Corps; and on Monday he was at the Review. On Tuesday the Prince visited the Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar Lodge of Freemasons at Landport, of which his Royal Highness and the Duke of Connaught are honorary members. His Royal Highness afterwards went to the Dockyard, where he was received with Royal salutes, and inspected the turret-ship *Colossus*, recently launched. He also inspected the Soldiers' Institute, and congratulated Miss Robinson on the success of her self-imposed work. The Prince returned to town in the evening. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duke and Duchess of Teck went to Sandringham on Wednesday on a visit to the Prince and Princess.

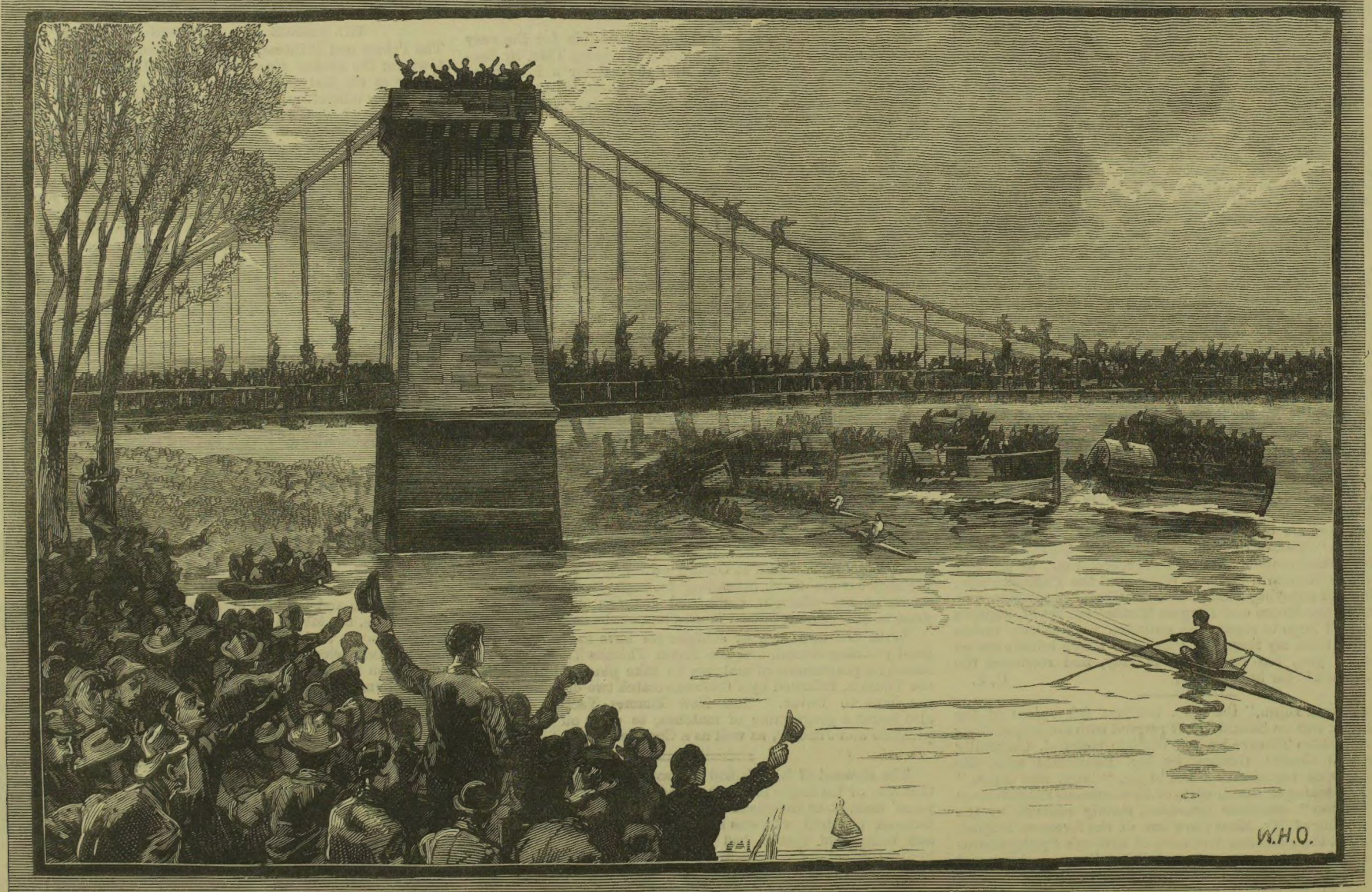
During Whitsun week, when his Royal Highness will visit Yarmouth as Honorary Colonel of the Prince of Wales's Norfolk Artillery Militia, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will pay a visit to the town in the yacht *Lively*. The Prince will open the new Townhall, and the Duke of Edinburgh, as Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, will inspect the new coastguard station. Their Royal Highnesses will be the guests of Mr. B. Nightingale, at Shadingfield Lodge.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh left Clarence House, St. James's, on Monday for Paris. Their Royal Highness's children went to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor. The Duke, who has been elected a member of the Empire Club, dined there upon the occasion of the dinner given to Rear-Admiral Sir William Hewett, who is about to assume command of the Indian squadron. The Hon. Mrs. Monson has succeeded Lady Emma Osborne as Lady in Waiting to the Duchess.

Hubbard's "Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World," a remarkable publication, purports to give the names of thirty-three thousand newspapers and fifteen thousand banks throughout the globe, combining with this a number of maps and a large amount of gazetteer information. It is published in two volumes, and deserves the claim which it makes of being unique in the nature and extent of its contents.

The Easter banquet at the Mansion House will be given next Monday instead of on Easter Monday. The Lady Mayoress will resume her receptions on Tuesday, April 18, and continue them every Tuesday, from three to five, until further notice. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will entertain the president and members of the Royal Academy at dinner at the Mansion House on June 6; Her Majesty's Judges on June 27; and the Archbishops and Bishops on July 12.





THE RACE FOR THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP, ON THE TYNE.—SEE PAGE 353.







## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The Prime Minister has been wisely preparing for the resumption of his Parliamentary labours on Monday next by a quiet Easter Holiday at Hawarden. Thence brief reports have reached us to the effect that Mr. Gladstone has read the Morning Lessons at church on Good Friday and Easter Sunday. But it may be surmised that since then the Premier has felt some of the "old Adam" within him roused by the speeches of the Conservative leaders in the neighbouring county of Lancashire. Whilst Earl Granville and Sir Charles Dilke have been regarding foreign affairs from their respective retreats at Walmer Castle and at La Sainte Campagne, Toulon, the present and two past Chief Secretaries for Ireland have presumably been putting their heads together at Dublin, and seriously deliberating as to the best way to suppress the sadly increasing lawlessness of the island.

It is simply in consequence of a family bereavement, the death of a nephew in Paris, that Mr. Parnell was on Monday released on parole from Kilmainham to attend the funeral of his relative. Mr. Worster's letter explicitly said the Home Rule and Land League leader was not to engage in any political demonstration; and the hon. member for Cork scrupulously obeyed this injunction by quitting the train with Mr. Justin McCarthy and others on Monday evening at Willesden Junction in lieu of the Euston Terminus, where a large crowd had gathered to greet him. As Mr. Parnell, however, is stated to have informed his colleagues in London that he shared the general feeling of "consternation and horror" with which the "suspects" in Kilmainham regarded the recent agrarian crimes in Ireland, might it not be expedient for the hon. member to convey his sentiments on the matter in the form of a letter to his fellow-countrymen?

Lord Carlingford, installed a Knight of St. Patrick in Dublin on Tuesday, used these grave but hopeful words with regard to Ireland at the banquet which followed the ceremony:—

Never, certainly within my experience (and I might carry the comparison much further back), have the difficulties and dangers of Irish Government been as great as they are to-day. But while I say that and feel it, I feel also that there is no reason to despair. I heartily sympathise with the concluding words of my noble friend the Lord Lieutenant, which combined the sense of heavy responsibility for the peace and safety of the country, and of the arduous nature of that duty, with the resolve to do our best, and not to lose heart in the matter, which ought to animate, and I believe does animate, every member of the Government.

The Conservative chiefs, in their wisdom, place no confidence in the Ministerial panacea for Parliament or for Ireland. Though the political sham fight in Lancashire, where all the fighting was on one side, began with a conciliatory note from Sir Richard Cross, who, at the banquet celebrating the opening of the new Townhall at Bootle on Monday, said he sincerely desired that both sides of the House of Commons should "come to a common agreement" with regard to the removal of existing impediments to legislation, the very next day Sir Stafford Northcote replied to the cheery note of welcome from Ormskirk with this airy reference to the principal Procedure Resolution of the Government:—

I may say, speaking as a member of a House in which liberty of speech is likely very soon to be much curtailed, that it is real pleasure to find oneself amongst an audience who have no idea of the cloture.

The Marquis of Salisbury (who was in the same carriage with Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Richard Cross) alluded in a lighter tone of banter than is common with him to his noble host, of whom he said, "My business in Parliament is principally to obey Lord Lathom." Reserving the sting for the tail of his brief speech, Lord Salisbury characteristically referred to Liberal measures of reform as "those pernicious innovations which have already been foreshadowed and threatened against the Constitution." Similar phrases were manufactured by the noble Marquis, and Party speeches prepared by Sir Stafford Northcote, for the ensuing proceedings in Liverpool, the programme for which comprised laying the corner-stone of the new and handsome Conservative Club in Dale-street on Wednesday, with the inevitable banquet "to follow" at the Philharmonic Hall; a Conference on Thursday morning with the Council of the Constitutional Association at the North-Western Hotel; and a large meeting of the Liverpool Working Men's Associations in the evening at Hengler's Circus, presided over by the Earl of Lathom. Of the minor Conservative stars, Mr. Raikes began shining on Tuesday at the dinner of the Junior Conservative Club of Liverpool.

When to these outpourings of the Opposition vials of wrath against the Government came to be added the vitriolic utterances of Mr. Biggar and Mr. Redmond at Bradford on Tuesday, to some it may have been a relief to turn to the calmer speeches of Mr. Mundella at Sheffield on Monday and Tuesday, of Mr. J. Howard at Luton on Monday, of the Hon. C. R. Spencer and Mr. Buszard at Stamford, of Lord E. Fitzmaurice at Salisbury the same day, and to read Sir Wilfrid Lawson's witty speech at Wigton on Tuesday.

## SPRING-TIME.

Youth and Spring—with youthful Love at that tender season of the genial year—seem in perfect harmony amidst the rustic scenery of this agreeable picture. The birches are putting forth their fresh leaflets of the brightest verdure, answering the gentle call of Nature to renew the glories of her summer foliage, while the May-blossoms have already begun to adorn the neighbouring hedge; where this happy young couple are seen loitering on the plank-bridge over a moorland stream, looking down upon the clear water that bathes the roots of trees and fragments of hard rock, but thinking only of one another, and with thoughts which are exceedingly sweet. The girl has filled her hat with spring flowers; and now she finds it a convenient by-play to cast them one by one into the stream, pretending to watch them as they float down, or as they are stopped by the stones; but she is really listening, with her full heart and mind, to the earnest speech of her lover, and she means to give him an answer in her own good time. There is a certain air of decision, tempered with self-respecting reserve, in the countenance of this young lady, which seems to promise that she will not tease him and waste his confidence by any sort of coquetry or feminine finesse. Such is one of the ordinary processes of Nature in Spring-time; and we sincerely hope that both these young persons will find it the prelude to a life of continued and increasing happiness in their mutual affection.

It is announced by the Postmaster-General that the weekly Canadian packets of the direct line, which, during the past winter, have left Liverpool on Wednesdays and Queenstown on Thursdays, are about to their revert to their former arrangement. The packets will again leave Liverpool every Thursday and Londonderry every Friday, and the arrangement will begin with the packet to be dispatched from Liverpool on Thursday, the 20th of this month. From that date, therefore, letters, &c., for Canada intended for conveyance by direct packet should be posted in London in time for the night mail of Thursday, and elsewhere one day later than at present.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## ITALY.

The whole Anglican community in Rome assembled on Sunday afternoon to witness the laying by Sir Augustus Paget, our Ambassador in Rome, of the foundation-stone of All Saints' Church in the Via del Babuino, the destined successor of the English Church on the old Flaminian Way soon to be demolished in the formation of a piazza outside the Porta del Popolo.

An important meeting was held last week in Rome to consider a scheme for the formation of a tunnel under the Straits of Messina, which, it is said, would cost £2,560,000.

The celebration of the Sicilian Vespers passed off quietly, concluding on the 4th inst. with the unveiling of a pyramid erected to commemorate the expedition of Garibaldi in 1860. To this King Humbert was one of the principal contributors. Signor Menotti Garibaldi thanked the spectators, in the name of his father, for this fresh evidence of their sympathy.

## SPAIN.

The Councils-General of eleven of the provinces have adopted resolutions in favour of the Franco-Spanish Treaty. The state of siege still exists at Barcelona, but has been raised elsewhere. A naval division and three brigades of troops have arrived at Barcelona, where an anonymous proclamation has been circulated encouraging the tradespeople to persevere in an attitude of defiance.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor has thoroughly recovered from his late exhaustion, which was mainly due to the peculiar medical treatment that had become necessary. His Majesty on Monday received Count Hatzfeldt at an audience of considerable duration.

The ceremony of confirming the Princess Victoria, second daughter of the Crown Prince, and Prince Leopold, son of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, took place on the 5th inst. at Berlin in the Crown Prince's palace. The solemnity was attended by the German Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess, and all the other members of the German Imperial family except the Emperor, who, although stated to be better, was not well enough to attend the ceremony. The Grand Duke of Hesse, with his two daughters, Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth, who were both confirmed at Darmstadt about two years ago in presence of Queen Victoria, came specially to Berlin to be present at the ceremony.

Herr von Schlözer is officially gazetted as Prussian Minister to the Vatican.

## RUSSIA.

After many announcements that Prince Gortschakoff was on the eve of retiring from the direction of the Foreign Affairs of the Empire, the more than octogenarian statesman has tendered his resignation, which has been regretfully but definitively accepted by the Czar; the Prince retaining the nominal dignity of the Chancellorship of the Empire. M. de Giers is appointed his successor.

## AMERICA.

President Arthur has vetoed the Chinese Exclusion Bill, considering it undemocratic and hostile to American institutions; and the Senate has failed to pass the bill by a two-thirds majority over the President's veto. But another Chinese Exclusion Bill has been introduced in the Senate, making the term of the suspension of immigration sixteen years. President Arthur has nominated Senator Teller for the post of Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. William E. Chandler for that of Secretary of the Navy. Mr. William Hunt, hitherto holding the office of Secretary of the Navy, is nominated for the post of United States Minister to Russia. Mr. James R. Partridge has been nominated United States Minister to Peru. The Senate has passed the bill for amending the system of counting the Presidential vote. It has also confirmed the nomination of Senator Teller as Secretary of the Interior.

A letter from Mr. Trescott, Special Envoy to Chili, has been published, formally withdrawing any offer of mediation on the part of the United States for arranging the dispute between Chili and Peru.

At a meeting of Irish-Americans held in New York, presided over by the Mayor, who is an Irishman, resolutions were passed urging the President to demand the release of American suspects in Ireland or their prompt trial, and to recall Mr. Lowell, the American Minister in London. The Democratic Times says there is neither sense nor argument in all this rabid talk about the sycophancy of Mr. Lowell, and it adds that the claims made at the meeting on behalf of the Irish-American suspects are incompatible with any sound interpretation of municipal and international law. The Herald condemns the cheap demagogism of the speeches, and sustains the course of the President and Mr. Lowell.

Jumbo arrived at New York on Sunday, and was safely housed in Madison-square Garden before night. The Daily News correspondent says:—

There was unexpected difficulty in dragging Jumbo through the streets last night. Sixteen horses were not strong enough to pull him. Ropes were attached to the ear, and hundreds of men pulled on them. Finally Mr. Barnum sent for two of his biggest elephants, which, with the horses, drew him to his quarters, where he arrived at one o'clock in the morning. There was no door large enough to admit the ear, so Jumbo stayed out of doors till the morning. The ear was backed up to the open door, the boards at the end of the box were removed, and Jumbo was invited to step out. He refused to move, and trumpeted violently his determination to remain. Scott enticed him with buns and hay. Jumbo put forth his foot and hastily withdrew it. He put out his trunk and pounded the ground. After half an hour of enticing he stepped out and entered the gardens, trumpeting and flapping his ears. He was led across the garden and chained in a large pen next to a baby elephant and mother. He was welcomed by the other elephants in a grand chorus of trumpeting and by roars from the lions, tigers, hyenas, and other animals. His immense height, towering above everything, made the other elephants look small. Crowds gathered about him. He munched his hay, and appeared as gentle as a child. Chains were put around his legs, and he was led around the amphitheatre while the band played, in order to accustom him to the place. He walked slowly, and twice stopped and endeavoured to lie down. He was not allowed to go near the other elephants for fear of trouble, he was so tired and cross. The garden has been packed to-day with crowds to see him.

Over 15,000 emigrants arrived last week at New York, about two thirds being Germans.

A disastrous cyclone has visited Kansas, and nearly demolished a small town. Four persons were killed on the spot, and all the other inhabitants were more or less injured. Another hurricane, which occurred in Michigan, destroyed a great deal of property, and killed several persons.

The boiler of a river steamer exploded in Wisconsin, killing six of the crew and wounding eleven. No passengers were on board.

## CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne arrived at Montreal on the 12th inst. from Niagara. Festivities on a brilliant scale were organised in honour of his Excellency's visit.

In a sitting of the Dominion House of Commons a motion declaring the existing sugar duties to be excessive has been lost by 85 against 36 votes.

The Dominion has a surplus on the nine months, ending 1st ult., of 6,000,000 dols.

The bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been read the second time in the Ottawa Senate.

Mr. Adams, the Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, has tendered his resignation, in consequence, it is stated, of dif-

ferences with the Premier, the Hon. J. Fraser, concerning a private bill passed by the Legislative Assembly.

The recent deadlock in the British Columbia Legislative Assembly has been broken by one of the Opposition members voting against the motion brought forward expressing want of confidence in the Ministry. The business of the House is now expected to proceed regularly.

Two steam-ships, with 3000 Chinese emigrants on board, sailed from Hong-Kong on Monday week for Victoria, Vancouver Island. They are to be employed on the Canadian and Pacific Railway.

## NEW ZEALAND.

The Ministry has resigned, in consequence of the illness of the Premier, the Hon. John Hall.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, the Governor, has opened an international exhibition in Christchurch, which promises to be a complete success.

The fund for the relief of the persecuted Russian Jews now amounts to over £65,000.

Six Circassian officers have been arrested on the charge of attempting to assassinate Arabi Pasha, the Egyptian Minister of War and Marine.

Another revolution is reported from Hayti. It was directed against President Salomon, who has proclaimed martial law, and was preparing to march upon the disturbed districts with 3000 men.

The ship Samuel Plimsoll, 1444 tons, Captain Boaden, chartered by Mr. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, has sailed from Plymouth for Sydney, with 405 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. G. S. Eadson, as Surgeon-Superintendent, with Mrs. Eager in charge of the single women.

The transit of Venus, which is to take place on Dec. 6 next, and thereafter will not recur for 122 years—that is to say, until June 7, 2004—will be observed on behalf of the French Government by eight missions—four in the northern, and four in the southern hemisphere. There will be stations in the West Indies, Patagonia, Chili, Florida, and Mexico. Preliminary measures are already being taken at the Paris Observatory by the chiefs of the missions.

A novel kind of exhibition is now open in Dresden. It is a collection of newspapers and magazines of all countries. The exhibits comprise more than 1500 periodicals, printed in fifty-five different languages. There are 291 in German, 124 in English, 154 in the Latin languages (French, Italian, &c.), 34 in Slav dialects, 7 in Finnish, and 75 in Asiatic tongues and others. Amongst them are 99 illustrated periodicals, 60 comic papers, and 592 scientific and industrial publications.

An occasional correspondent at Burmah writes by the last mail:—"The King has at last thought proper to dispatch an Ambassador and suite to Calcutta, there to discuss with the authorities the objectionable tariff of duties that have long hampered trade. In the meantime, the Indian Government has taken the bull by the horns and boldly abolished throughout British Burmah the whole of the customs duties, with the exception of those levied on liquor, arms, and salt, so that Burmah has virtually reached the ideal free trade policy of a Liberal Government at home. The Viceroy has likewise signified his desire to have a High Court of Justice established, and which, it is acknowledged on all hands, is so much wanted in Burmah, if only to control inferior tribunals. This lesser India of ours is growing rapidly in wealth and importance, and can no longer think of submitting to a slovenly and often unsatisfactory administration of justice. It is quite time to consider whether something cannot be done to restrain the too-frequent infliction of capital punishment upon a Buddhist people who hold to the sacredness of human life as an article of the deepest religious faith and feeling."

## THE SPRING ASSIZES.

The following is a complete list of the dates fixed by the Judges for holding the Spring Assizes:—

South-Eastern Circuit (Mr. Baron Pollock)—Hertford, Tuesday, April 18; Lewes, Friday, April 21; Cambridge, Tuesday, May 2; Ipswich, Thursday, May 4.

Oxford Circuit (Mr. Baron Huddleston)—Reading, Tuesday, April 18; Worcester, Saturday, April 22; Stafford, Friday, April 28.

Western Circuit (Mr. Justice Hawkins)—Taunton, Tuesday, April 18; Exeter, Monday, April 24; Winchester, Tuesday, May 16.

Midland Circuit (Mr. Justice Stephen)—Lincoln, Tuesday, April 18; Northampton, Monday, April 24; Derby, Saturday, April 29; Warwick, Friday, May 5.

North-Eastern Circuit (Mr. Justice Bowen and Mr. Justice Watkin Williams)—Newcastle, Thursday, April 20; Durham, Monday, April 24; Leeds, Monday, May 1. Mr. Justice Bowen will not join the circuit until Leeds is reached.

Northern Circuit (Mr. Justice Mathew and Mr. Justice Cave)—Carlisle, Tuesday, April 18; Manchester, Thursday, April 20; Liverpool, Tuesday, May 2.

North and South Wales Circuits (Mr. Justice Chitty)—Ruthin, Tuesday, April 18; Chester, Friday, April 21; Swansea, Thursday, April 27.

Prisoners only will be tried at these assizes, except at Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, at which three places civil as well as criminal business will be taken.

At a meeting last week of the Anthropological Institute (Major-General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., president, in the chair) the election of Everard F. im. Thurn, Esq., was announced. The president exhibited some masks and wood carvings from New Ireland; Mr. C. Staniland Wake read a paper on the Papuans and the Polynesians; and a paper was read by Mr. C. Poundon on Rites and Customs in Old Japan.

A party of children, fifty girls and five boys, left the St. Pancras station of the Midland Railway last week for the purpose of sailing in the steam-ship Parisian, belonging to the Allan Line, from Liverpool for Canada. The girls all came from Miss Rye's Emigration Home at Peckham, where they had been for at least two months, their ages ranging between nine and fourteen, and all who are old enough are intended for immediate domestic service, while the little ones will be candidates for adoption. After arrival in Canada, all the girls will be taken by Mrs. Rogers, who goes out with them as matron, to Miss Rye's Home at Niagara, where they will be received by that lady herself, and dealt with as may seem most desirable. The boys, who came from Bath and Suffolk, being from six to ten years old, will first be taken to Miss Bilborough's Home at Marchmont, Canada; both boys and girls are either orphans or destitute children who were for the most part quite friendless before they were taken in hand by those who are now sending them to the Dominion of Canada. As far as Liverpool the little band were accompanied by Miss Bessie Rye. The children had a carriage to themselves, four compartments being occupied by the girls, and one by the boys, and as the train was starting they gave several hearty hurrahs.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barlow, W. H., Principal of Church Missionary College, Islington, to be Vicar of St. James's, Clapham.  
 Bennett, G. B., Vicar of St. Peter's; Chaplain of the Hereford Union Workhouse.  
 Blundun, T., Curate of Newton Ferrers; Vicar of Bramford Speke-with-Cowley.  
 Burrough, C., Curate of Clun; Rector of Eaton Bishop.  
 Burton-Phillipson, W. W.; Vicar of Barleydam.  
 Crookford, Henry James; Curate of Buckland Dinham.  
 Cure, Edward Capel; Prebendary of Finsbury in St. Paul's Cathedral.  
 Deck, H. L. R., Curate of St. Stephen's, Hull; Vicar of St. Stephen's, Hull.  
 Donne, J. M., Curate of Biggleswade; Vicar of Welland.  
 Gardiner, E. R., Curate of Watford; to be Rector of Radwell, near Baldock.  
 Givene, Richard Lockwood, Curate of St. James-the-Less, Westminster; Vicar of St. Mark's, Clerkenwell.  
 Gregory, R. S., Vicar of St. Mark's, Myddelton-square, Clerkenwell; Vicar of Edmonton.  
 Green, Jonas, Chaplain of Stow-on-the-Wold Workhouse.  
 Herringham, William Walton; Assistant-Inspector of Schools for the district of Wiveliscombe, Deanery of Dunster.  
 Hopgood, J. B. D.; Vicar of Aslaeton, Long Stratton.  
 Humphrey, William Barnard; Perpetual Curate of Mollington, Oxon.  
 Marshall, W. Knox, Vicar of Wragby; Rector of Holton Beckering.  
 Lawrence, W. R., Rector of Eaton Bishop; Vicar of Brinsop.  
 Lloyd, William Valentine, Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh; Rector of Haselbech, Northamptonshire.  
 Lucas, R. T. H.; Rector of Tasley.  
 Minchin, C. H., Curate-in-Charge of St. Mary de Lode, Gloucester; Curate of the Old Church at Walcot, Bath.  
 Pascoe, Samuel, Curate of St. Paul's, Truro; Rector of Virginstowe.  
 Pocock, Francis; Minister of Portland Chapel, Bath.  
 Rusby, W. H. L.; Rector of Felton, Herefordshire.  
 Salkeld, R., Vicar of St. James's, Millbrook; Vicar of St. Mark's, Dukinfield.  
 Schonberg, Thomas Austin; Curate (Sole Charge) of St. Paul's, Heaton Moor.  
 Shingleton, Thomas; Minor Canon of Hereford Cathedral.  
 Squire, Graham Harvey, Rector of Sunningwell, Berks; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of the county of Glamorgan.  
 Townsend, John Hands; Vicar of Hope-under-Dinmore.  
 Williams, F. M.; Perpetual Curate of Knowbury, in Ludlow.—*Guardian*.

The restoration of Tring church, begun twenty years ago, is completed. The total cost has amounted to nearly £10,000.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist, Cowley, is about to be completed by the erection of the nave, which is designed to accommodate 730 persons.

A new church has been consecrated at Baylan, Glamorgan-shire, which has been erected through the liberality of Mr. G. Llewellyn, of Baylan Hall.

A handsome reredos in English oak, designed by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, has been erected in Bangor Cathedral, at the expense of Mrs. Symes.

Mr. Edward C. Baring, of Membland Hall, Devon, is erecting a handsome new church at Noss Mayo, on the Revel-stoke side of the charming combe through which the river Yealm wanders.

A detailed account of the bells in all the old parish churches of Gloucestershire, their founders, inscriptions, &c., with more than one hundred illustrations, will shortly be published by the Rev. H. N. Ellacombe, F.S.A.

Mr. John Blockley has been presented with a handsome testimonial by the clergy and congregation of St. Saviour's, Haverstock-hill, where he has officiated as organist for a period of thirty-three years.

After a restoration, carried out chiefly at the cost of the Marquis of Londonderry, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., and other landed proprietors, the parish church of Llanidloes, believed to be one of the oldest in the diocese, was reopened on Tuesday. The Bishop preached.

The Bishop of London has admitted two ladies to the order of deaconesses, in the chapel of the London Diocesan Deaconess Institution at Westbourne Park. The newly admitted deaconesses will be engaged in general parochial work. It is understood that there is a very increasing demand among the clergy for the services of these trained ladies.

It has been resolved by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to carry out the wishes of the late Dean, who left £3000 towards giving free admission to all parts of the abbey, by admitting the public free on Tuesdays as well as on Mondays, which are already free. The giving free admission on this one day in the week will, it is calculated, entail a loss of some £120 a year to the fund obtained from admissions.

The rebuilding and extension of the chancel of the fine old parish church of Great Grimsby, as a memorial to Canon Ainslie, lately resigned, but for many years Vicar, is about to be commenced. During Mr. Ainslie's incumbency the nave was newly roofed and the western gable rebuilt, under the direction of Mr. Withers, who also designed the new east end.

It has been found necessary to re-roof the nave of the parish church of Shipdam, Norfolk, and it has been resolved at the same time to restore and reseal the interior. The cost is estimated at £2500, towards which the Rector (the Rev. G. C. Bailey) has contributed £1000, and promises of further aid to the extent of £300 have been obtained. As the population of the parish is chiefly of the labouring class, but little further help can be hoped for locally, and the assistance of the wealthy community outside is solicited.

The Church Missionary Society has offered to contribute £500 per annum towards the support of a Church of England Bishop of Japan, and a similar sum is to be contributed by the Society for Propagating the Gospel. The *Record* states that a very old friend of the Church Missionary Society, an earnest upholder of its principles, has offered, as a mark of his thorough approval of the action of the society regarding the Japan bishopric, to guarantee the contribution to the society's funds of £500 per annum for the first five years, on the understanding that the society's conditions regarding it are fulfilled. Their promised grant is thus provided without drawing on the general contributions to their funds.

The usual services will be held in the nave of Westminster Abbey at seven p.m. on Sunday evenings from the first Sunday after Easter till the end of July. The public will be admitted by the west door at 6.30 p.m. A limited number of seats will be reserved for the use of the families and guests of the Dean and Chapter, and of persons officially or otherwise connected with the Abbey, or resident within its precincts, or members of either House of Parliament, and of occasional visitors from our colonies or America. All other seats and all reserved seats unoccupied at seven p.m. will be open to the public; and the issue of tickets entitling the holders to reserved places, with the exceptions above named, will henceforth be discontinued.

A private bill has been brought into the House of Commons to increase the income of the bishopric of Liverpool by authorising the trustees of the Episcopal Fund to buy the advowson of the vicarage of Walton-on-the-Hill, to which parish Liverpool once belonged, with a view to the vicarage being extinguished at the next avoidance. There is now both a Rector and Vicar, and this scheme hands the spiritual care of the parishioners over to the Rector alone. As the result of this financial transaction, it is stated that £450 a year will be added to the bishopric; the Rector will also have a share of the proceeds, some portion of which will, it is stated, be applied for the spiritual benefit of the inhabitants. The bill is down for a second reading on April 17.

The trustees of the late Mr. E. R. Harris, prothonotary of Lancashire, have decided to make the following grants to churches out of the £5000 set apart for that purpose:—£3000 to St. George's, Preston; £1000 to St. Matthew's, Preston; £500 to Longridge church; £500 to St. Stephen's, Preston; and £250 to St. Mark's, Preston. They have also approved plans for a new orphanage to be built and endowed near Preston out of funds left by the same testator. The building is to accommodate 150 orphans, and will cost £25,000. The endowment fund will bring the actual cost up to £74,000. Under the same trust a technical school for Preston will be established, and a new free library and museum erected. The foundation-stone of the museum and library will, it is expected, be laid by the Prince of Wales at the Guild Festival in the first week in September. The sites for the buildings are provided for the trustees, as required under the will.

The Dean of Westminster has stated that about £4000 has been subscribed in this country to the Dean Stanley Memorial Fund, and a sum of £1064 has come from the United States. American subscribers, numbering 300, stipulate that their subscriptions should be applied to pay for one of the memorial windows in the restored Chapter House of Westminster Abbey, with a suitable inscription. The Dean states that of the total subscription it is believed that 2000 guineas, a larger sum than was at first expected, may be required for the monument in the Abbey, a small model of which—a recumbent figure supported on a tomb—has been prepared by Mr. Boehm. "The sum that remains will, after deducting necessary expenses, be barely sufficient to defray the cost of two of the three large and one small windows which will remain after the completion of those which will be given by her Majesty, by the late Dean himself, and by the American contributors. It is hoped, therefore, that the sum necessary for the entire completion of the work—about £1500 more—may yet be raised by the admirers of one whose loss is still so deeply felt."

It is proposed to erect a memorial window in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, to the late Dean Stanley, as a tribute from his friends and admirers in Scotland. Subscriptions are being collected throughout the Scotch Church. The Established Church Presbytery at Aberdeen have resolved to lay the matter before the Synod next week.—Two two-light windows have been inserted at the west end of the parish church of Radwinter, near Saffron Walden. They are from the studio of Messrs. Gibbs and Howard, and illustrate by means of four subjects in each window Baptism and the Holy Eucharist. Much care was bestowed upon the arrangement of the design by the Vicar, the Rev. J. F. W. Bullock.—A handsome stained-glass window has recently been erected at St. Bartholomew's, Ripponden, bearing the following inscription:—"To the glory of God, and in loving memory of Sarah Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Joseph Gledhill, Vicar of this parish, who fell asleep on Jan. 18, 1879, this window is erected by her husband." The work was designed and executed by Heaton, Butler, and Bayne.—The window by Taylor, of Berners-street, which has been inserted at the Priory Church, Brecon, in memory of the men of the 24th Regiment who fell in the South African campaign, was unveiled on the 13th inst.—It is stated that the memorial to the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment is to take the form of a painted window in St. Mary's Church, Reading, where the old colours of the 66th hang. It has also been decided to erect a monument, in the shape of a colossal lion, in the Forbury Gardens.

## ART NOTES.

The Exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours will be opened next Monday.

The Exhibition of the Incorporated Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street was open free on Monday.

Mr. William Rathjens, a distinguished member of the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts, died at Jersey last week at the age of forty.

Mr. W. Fettes Douglas, R.S.A., has resigned his position of Curator of the Edinburgh National Gallery, in consequence of his appointment to the Presidency of the Academy.

An artistic county bazaar, in aid of the building fund of the Lancashire Independent College, is to be held at the St. James's Hall, Manchester, during the month of May.

An exhibition of drawings sent in competition for the medals and certificates of the Coachmakers' Company, also of drawings sent in competition for prizes by students of St. Mark's Drawing and Technical School for Coach Workmen and Apprentices, was held at the Mansion House on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; on the last day the prizes being distributed by the Lord Mayor.

The Earl of Rosebery last week unveiled a marble statue of the poet Burns at Dumfries, in presence of an immense gathering. His Lordship referred in glowing terms to the poems of Burns. Lord Young presided at the banquet subsequent to the unveiling of the statue, and remarked in the course of his speech that there was no better name to conjure with in Scotland than that of Burns.

A meeting of the committee to consider the erection of a memorial to the late Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., was held last week in the new Law Courts, Mr. A. Beresford-Hope in the chair. The Prince of Wales moved the first resolution, which was to the effect that the memorial should be a full-length figure of the late architect, and should be placed in the central hall of the new Law Courts. It was unanimously agreed to, Mr. Armstead, R.A., being appointed to carry out the work. Sir F. Leighton and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre spoke.

A memorial statuette of the Earl of Beaconsfield has been placed next to that of William Hogarth in the entrance-hall of the National Portrait Gallery, Exhibition-road, South Kensington. It is cast in bronze and inclosed within a glass case. The late Premier of England is represented seated in an easy-chair with his arms folded and his legs crossed as if in meditation. On the pedestal is the following inscription in black letters:—"Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield and Viscount Hughenden, K.G.; born Dec. 21, 1804; died April 19, 1881; modelled in Paris, 1878-9, and presented to the National Portrait Gallery February, 1882, by the Lord Ronald Gower, F.S.A."

The Executive Committee of the International Fisheries Exhibition, to be held in London, have unanimously elected Sir B. I. Brandreth Gibbs as the director and secretary of this gathering, to take place next year.

The Metropolitan Police, with a view of preventing charitable persons from being imposed upon, have circulated the description of a woman who feigns having fits on the doorsteps of dwelling-houses in good neighbourhoods, and, after receiving attention, tells her sympathisers a pitiful tale to the effect that her husband had recently been killed, or either found dead in bed, causing her a severe illness, and that she has just wandered out to find work to support her young family, who are now in a destitute condition. The description of this impostor is:—Aged twenty-seven; height, 5 ft. 7 in.; complexion, very pale; dressed in light grey ulster and black bonnet.

## BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

A bazaar in aid of the Sea Shell Mission will be held at the Hanover Rooms, Kennington, on the 25th inst. and three following days.

The quarterly court of subscribers to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls found themselves last Saturday in the satisfactory position of being enabled to dispense with an election by admitting all the candidates, thus raising the number in the school to 235.

Police-Constable Bartels was handed by Sir James Ingham last Saturday a cheque for £10 from the Police Reward Fund for his bravery, on the 22nd ult., in penetrating into a house on fire in Hammersmith, from which he rescued an old lady, an elderly gentleman, and three young girls.

On Tuesday the jubilee of the Warneford Hospital was celebrated at Leamington by a special service in the chapel, when Archdeacon Holbeche gave an address, followed by a public luncheon, over which Lord Percy presided. Lord and Lady Leigh, the Hon. Gilbert Leigh, Sir John Eardley Wilmot, and Lady Bertie Percy were amongst those present.

It is intended to hold a bazaar, under the patronage of the Princess of Wales, on June 14 and 15 in aid of the Association for the Relief of Ladies in Distress from Non-payment of Rent in Ireland. The Duchess of Teck has promised to be one of the stall-holders. The main object of this bazaar is to find a sale for the work done by some of the ladies, who prefer disposing of their work to receiving aid in any other way.

A special meeting was held at the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Hospital, Wolverhampton, last week, for the purpose of ventilating a scheme for the erection of a convalescent home for patients, as a memorial to the late Mr. Henry Rogers. A letter was read from Mr. W. H. Rogers, brother of the deceased, promising a donation of £1000 and an annual subscription of fifteen guineas. Several other large money-gifts were announced, and a committee was formed to carry out the project.

A meeting of the Mansion House committee of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the anti-Jewish riots in Russia was held yesterday week—the Lord Mayor presiding. It was reported that the fund amounted to £66,000; and it was resolved to ascertain to what extent regular reports could be had with regard to the emigrants after their arrival, before paying over the £5000 which was to be allocated to a fund for aiding their settlement at the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. S. Montagu was appointed to act with Mr. Lawrence Oliphant.

The Blue Ribbon Temperance Army held their annual meeting at Exeter Hall on Monday—Mr. W. W. Noble, the founder of the army, in the chair. He referred to the great success that had attended the movement, and said that as they had incurred an outlay of £1000 in enlarging their quarters at Hoxton, increased pecuniary support ought not to be wanted, as the army had now 200,000 members.—Earl Cairns presided in the evening at a crowded mass meeting at Bournemouth, in connection with the Blue Ribbon Army, and dwelt at some length on the dreadful evil of intemperance.

The Thirteenth Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars began on Monday at York. The first report of the credential committee showed the attendance at the opening sitting was four hundred from all parts of the country, of whom nearly half had newly become members of the Grand Lodge. At subsequent sittings the Grand Secretary reported a membership of over 91,000, and over 50,000 juvenile Templars in addition. Deputations were received and addresses presented from every temperance organisation in York, including the United Kingdom Alliance and the newly-formed Yorkshire Sunday Closing Association.

At the invitation of the Lord Mayor, a meeting was held at the Mansion House last week with a view to taking steps to raise a fund for assisting a selected number of unemployed working men to emigrate to Canada. The gathering was addressed by Sir Alexander Galt, Mr. Alderman McArthur, M.P., Mr. Torrens, M.P., and other speakers. Sir A. Galt said the Canadian Government had offered to give £1 per head for a certain number of families for whom the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had offered to find employment. It was explained that £6000 were required to start the scheme, and it was resolved to form a committee and open a subscription.

The anniversary festival of the Asylum for Fatherless Children was held last week at Cannon-street Hotel; Mr. John Kemp Welch in the chair. The object of the charity is to provide for children who have lost their father, and whose surviving parent is unable to maintain them, and candidates are eligible between the ages of three months and eleven years. The annual expenditure is £8000, of which regular subscriptions produce £2500, and an infirmary is now being built at a cost of £5000, for which funds are urgently needed. There are over 300 children in the institution. Subscriptions to the amount of nearly £1500, including 100 guineas from the chairman, were announced.

The annual conference of the members of the National Union of Elementary Teachers has been held this week at Sheffield. The sittings began on Monday and ended on Thursday, the remainder of the week being devoted to excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood and to visits to works. The Union is an associated body, representing schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, and elementary teachers throughout the United Kingdom. There are 321 local associations in connection with it. Mr. Mundella, M.P., was present on Tuesday afternoon at the opening, by Miss Mundella, of an "Old English Fancie Fayre," in aid of the benevolent funds of the union. At the conference dinner in the evening Mr. Mundella said the annual expenditure of his department must increase, and he meant to promote such increase. The department was at present reorganising the inspectorate. He considered that we are only at the beginning of our educational system; and that the time must come soon when middle-class education must be properly provided for.

The fifth annual exhibition of works of industry and art, contributed by the teachers and scholars in twelve of the principal Sunday Schools in the Battersea district, was opened on Monday in the Mantua-street Board School, the use of which had been granted by the School Board for London, the chairman of which is president of the society. The exhibits are, as on previous occasions, of a numerous and interesting character, divided into nineteen classes, open to both girls and boys, and embracing specimens of their handiwork in wood turning, carving, joinery, clay modelling, tin-plate work, models of all kinds, knitting, embroidery, cookery, drawing, painting, mapping, and various other branches of industry, the whole being arranged in a most effective manner. The class list comprises some 250 sections, in each of which prizes are offered. The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. James Bailey, Head Master of Southlands, in the presence of a numerous audience, to whom he spoke on the subject of Sunday Schools and the good work which had grown out of them, far beyond what had been anticipated by those who originally founded them.





OLIVE GATHERING AT MENTONE IN APRIL.

## OLIVE-GATHERING AT MENTONE.

In connection with the recent sojourn of the Queen and Princess Beatrice at Mentone, our sketch of the olive-gathering scene in that neighbourhood may have some interest for home readers. "The olive-tree," says Dr. Henry Bennet, "is the real lord of the Mentonian amphitheatre, covering the lower hills and the base of the higher, to a height of about 2000 ft. above the level of the sea. In the South of France, the olive-tree, however fertile, is a miserable object; it is generally treated as a pollard, is small and dwarfish, and looks much like a mutilated dust-covered willow. As soon, however, as the Esterel mountains are passed, and Cannes is reached, we enter on a different climate, more protected in winter, and more suited to its growth. It is allowed to

grow as a forest-tree, and at once assumes a dignity and grandeur which quite surprises those who have only seen the stunted specimens of 'la belle Provence.' The longevity of the olive-tree, in a congenial climate like that of Mentone, may be said to be indefinite. There are olive-trees still alive at Monaco, at Cape Martin, and elsewhere, which are supposed to be coeval with the Roman Empire.

"It is a slow-growing tree, and when, after several hundred years, the trunk decays, the bark remains alive. As the decay progresses the tree splits as it were into two, three, or more sections. The bark twists and curls round each of these decayed sections, and unites on the other side. Thus, instead of the old tree, we have two, three, or more apparently separate, though in reality all growing from the same root. When these in turn die, new shoots spring up from the old

roots, and so the life of the tree is indefinitely prolonged. All the stages of growth above described may be witnessed within the space of a few yards; and the partially decayed, partially split, gnarled, twisted, curved trunks are picturesque in the extreme.

"The healthy full-grown olive-tree is really very beautiful. It is often as large as a fine old oak, but with fewer limbs and more sparse foliage. In the variety of the olive-tree usually cultivated on the Riviera, the terminal extremity of the branches hangs down; and to some, who have sadness in their hearts, the dense masses of these sombre grey trees, with drooping foliage, may give a sorrowful, mournful character to the landscape. But to others, the play of the wind, with that of the sunlight, on the ever-moving pendulous dark green leaves, especially when seen in masses from a height above, is soothing as well as beautiful.







"I never fully appreciated the beauty of the olive-tree, although I had seen it in its glory in Southern Italy, until I had passed a winter under the shadow of an olive-clad mountain at Mentone. The fact is that the olive-tree, like our own evergreen spruce and Scotch fir, is much more beautiful in autumn and winter than in summer. In spring, the new leaves of the evergreen tree form, in summer and autumn it throws off its old worn-out damaged garments, and when winter comes, it is again clothed in the grace and beauty of early youth. The olive-tree flowers in April, and bears every year.

"The olive-berry ripens in the autumn; it becomes black, and begins to fall off the tree in December and January. Some of the trees are at once cleared by beating the branches with long canes. In that case the oil is not so abundant, but is of better quality. In other cases, the berries are left on the tree, for two or three months longer; until, indeed, they nearly all fall off. The oil made from these berries is more abundant, but not so good. Picking the olive-berries from the ground underneath the trees is quite an occupation with old or infirm women, and with young girls. The berries, when gathered, are taken to the olive-mills, where they are crushed, and the oil is extracted."

#### BITS OF OLD LONDON.

Half-way up Ludgate-hill on the left-hand side, a little above the Old Bailey, stands St. Martin's Church, which is on the site of the ancient Ludgate. On the opposite or south side of the street, towards the Thames, are St. Martin's-court and Pilgrim-street, both leading to the flag-paved area called Broadway, where Messrs. George Routledge and Sons, the well-known publishers, have their local habitation. The back street below St. Martin's-court runs down to New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on the north side of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Terminus. It is now being widened, for which purpose it has been requisite to demolish several curious old houses, the Blue Last public-house and those adjacent, and to remove a piece of the old City Wall, which formerly inclosed the south side of Ludgate-hill down to the Fleet River (afterwards Fleet Ditch), then flowing along what is now the busy thoroughfare of New Bridge-street. No. 1 of our Illustrations, on the preceding page, shows the appearance of this fine specimen of old English urban fortification, as it was two or three weeks ago; but two or three days ago there was only a thin strip of it left, sticking to the back of the house, a restaurant, at the corner of St. Martin's-court, directly opposite the "Blue Last." Another piece of it, lower down the hill, was removed some years ago to make room for the back warehouse of Messrs. Trübner and Co., the publishers. This wall, which was nine feet thick, was built of rough unhewn stones, with a great abundance of hard cement; and the workmen find it no easy task, with wedges and sledge-hammers, to destroy such durable masonry, scarcely inferior to that of the Romans. It is six hundred years old, having been constructed about 1274, in the reign of King Edward I., as we read in Lambert's History of London:—"In this year, Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canterbury, by license from the Crown, founded the Convent of Blackfriars, which was built with the stones taken out of the ruins of the Tower of Montfichet, and from a part of the City wall, pulled down to make way for the building. This produced an order from the King to the citizens of London to build a new wall, with a tower at the head of it for his reception; which wall was to run from Ludgate westward, behind the houses, to Fleet Ditch, and thence southward to the River Thames. For the completing of which new work his Majesty granted the City a duty on sundry merchandises, for the term of three years." Just above St. Martin's-court in Pilgrim-street is a small one-storeyed building, of semi-circular shape, partly occupied by the shop of a news-vender and tobacconist, partly by an oyster-bar. This stands on the site of the ancient "lock-up," or cell connected with the watch-house at Ludgate; and the tower was probably a few yards higher up Pilgrim-street, where the street bends at a right angle to enter Ludgate-hill. A stone belonging to the old tower, which protected the south flank of Ludgate when the City of London was fortified, may still be examined.

Mr. J. Howard, M.P., opened a Domestic and Scientific Exhibition on Monday at Luton.

Mr. W. Jackson, Mayor of Grimsby, has received, through the Foreign Office, a binocular-glass in a polished ebony casket, which has been awarded by the Emperor of Germany to Mr. Alfred Naulls, late master of the fishing-smack Livingstone, of that port, in acknowledgment of his gallant services to the shipwrecked crew of the German schooner Alida, in December last.

The weekly returns of metropolitan pauperism show that in the last week of March there were 92,233 paupers, of whom 51,480 were indoor, and 40,753 outdoor. This shows a decrease of 3490 as compared with the corresponding week of 1881. The vagrants relieved on the last day of the last week of March numbered 788, of whom 601 were men, 152 women, and 35 children under sixteen years of age.

The library of the late Mr. Ouyry, F.S.A., sold last week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, was well known as containing many of the old ballads and broadsides, with some editions of the Early English dramatists, and a remarkable collection of the various editions of Shakspeare, both original and of the costly reprints made under the superintendence of Mr. Halliwell Phillips, the distinguished Shakspearean. The letters of Charles Dickens and many literary contemporaries to him were an interesting feature in the sale. The prices obtained were very high, and the six days' sale, of 1628 lots, realised £6169.

#### THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
KEY OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.					
April 2	29.820	48.8	42.9	81	8	56.0	44.7	E. ENE.	504	0.000		
3	29.904	48.2	44.6	88	5	54.6	45.8	ENE.	565	.000		
4	30.037	47.3	36.9	70	4	53.6	44.4	ENE.	496	.000		
5	30.050	44.5	38.6	81	7	51.3	40.6	N. NNE.	201	.005		
6	30.202	47.6	40.3	78	1	59.7	37.2	N. E. NE.	243	.000		
7	30.283	47.8	34.2	62	0	56.5	38.8	NE. ENE.	409	.000		
8	30.295	49.4	35.0	60	0	58.5	40.1	NE. ENE.	372	0.000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches), corrected	29.819	29.903	30.038	30.041	30.195	30.280	30.317
Temperature of Air	48.2	47.8	48.3	45.8	50.3	61.1	63.6
Temperature of Evaporation	48.1	45.8	43.1	42.9	47.6	45.6	47.9
Direction of Wind	ENE.	ENE.	ENE.	N.	N.	ENE.	ENE.

#### GENERAL HOME NEWS.

Mr. Bright will give an address at the opening of the new Reference Library at Birmingham on May 1 next.

Mr. B. V. Winch has been elected commodore of the Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht Club for 1882.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle, which were open to the public on Monday, are closed until further orders.

Sir Fowell Buxton and some of his friends are about to take several Norfolk farmers to Holland for an agricultural tour.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, Governor of Hong-Kong, arrived in England by Tuesday's mail.

The concerts announced to take place at the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall on Mondays and Thursdays in April and May promise to be very attractive.

The fiftieth annual (jubilee) meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Worcester on Aug. 8 and three following days.

All the defendants charged in connection with the alleged prize-fight in St. Andrew's Hall have been committed for trial at the Middlesex Sessions.

Mr. Simmonds, who made an attempt on Monday to cross the Bristol Channel in a balloon, but met with contrary winds, descended at Swimbridge, after having been up three hours.

Messrs. Longman and Co. have published in their Sunbeam Series a popular edition of "The Arctic Regions," extracted from "The Polar World," by Dr. G. Hartwig.

Mr. William Cockerell, of Cambridge, barrister-at-law, of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Sudbury, Suffolk, vacant by the death of Mr. T. H. Naylor.

A pension has been granted to a Scottish Volunteer for the loss of an eye through an accident at the Edinburgh Review of last August.

An International Fisheries Exhibition, opened in Edinburgh on Wednesday, bids fair to be an important display in connection with fisheries and pisciculture.

The ceremony of unveiling the memorial to the officers and soldiers of the 24th Regiment who fell in the South African campaigns of 1877-8-9, took place at Brecon on Thursday.

The "Royal Navy List" for April, 1882, edited by Lieut.-Colonel F. Lean, contains a record of the war services of naval officers, a list of the civil appointments held by retired officers, and other matters of interest.

Nine men and a boy were entombed at Killingworth Colliery, near Newcastle, on Wednesday week, by a portion of the shaft giving way. An attempt to reach them through another shaft failed; but at midnight they were all rescued.

The Commander-in-Chief has requested that Lieutenants E. A. Waller and G. F. Jones, R.E., may be informed of his very high appreciation of their services in Candahar while that place was invested by Ayoub Khan.

A handsome Townhall for the populous borough of Bootle, formerly a suburb of Liverpool, was opened on Monday. In the evening a banquet was given in the Townhall by the Mayor, at which a large gathering took place.

The memorial-stones of a new Townhall, which will, when completed, be presented to the town of Haverhill, Suffolk, by Mr. Daniel Gurnee, of that place, were laid on Tuesday. The hall will cost about £5000, including the site.

The first eighty-ton gun was successfully lowered into the turret at Dover on the 6th inst. The work of lifting it from the glacis of the fort, and of moving it over the turret, occupied a party of Royal Artillery four days.

The Earl of Rosebery has bought the Malleny estate, about six miles from Edinburgh, for £125,000. The estate consists of 2972 Imperial acres, including 2127 of arable, 630 of hill pasture, and 190 of woodland and plantations. The net rental is stated to be £14,351.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week show a decrease in both live cattle and fresh meat, and as regards sheep and hogs there were again no arrivals: the total being 206 cattle, 6566 quarters of beef, and 1843 carcasses of mutton.

An exhibition of appliances employed in connection with naval and submarine engineering was opened on Monday at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, to remain open for ten days. There are between 500 and 600 exhibitors, among whom are some of the best-known engineering firms.

Sir Edward Watkin, accompanied by several gentlemen, visited the works of the Channel Tunnel near Calais on Monday, which extend for some 300 feet eastward of the shaft at Sangatte; and on Tuesday the party visited the works at Shakspeare Cliff.

On Tuesday the boys of Christ's Hospital attended at the Mansion House and received their usual Easter gifts from the Lord Mayor. Subsequently the civic authorities proceeded in state to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where the annual sermon was preached by the Bishop of St. Asaph.

On Tuesday evening the possibility of lighting both our streets and houses on the incandescent system by electricity from a centre supplying a circle of about a mile in diameter was satisfactorily demonstrated at Holborn Viaduct and neighbourhood. The experiments were on the Edison system.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works last week nineteen tenders were opened for constructing a bridge over the Thames at Putney. The amounts ranged from £360,000 to £240,000, the tender for the last mentioned sum being accepted.

A disagreeable incident of the observance of Good Friday is reported from Inverness, where considerably more than 100 persons suffered from symptoms of poisoning through eating hot-cross buns bought at the same shop. No deaths have, however, been reported.

We learn from the *City Press* that Mr. Horace Jones, the City architect, has been instructed to prepare plans for an obelisk out of the materials of old Temple Bar, to be erected in Epping Forest. The precise locality has not yet been fixed upon, but it will probably be the spot made most memorable by the visit of her Majesty to the Forest next month.

The Metropolitan Railway directors have abolished the vexatious distinction between third-class and Parliamentary fares which has puzzled the brains and tried the temper of so many travellers. Henceforth all third-class fares are Parliamentary—that is, at the rate of a penny a mile.

For the University LL.A. examination for ladies at St. Andrew's University, 254 candidates have entered their names this year, as against 175 in 1881. In addition to the four former centres—St. Andrew's, London, Halifax, and Bristol—two others have been instituted—Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

Mr. Gladstone, who is spending a quiet holiday at Hawarden, attended Divine service in the parish church and read the Lessons on both Good Friday and Easter Day. Large congregations attended these services. The prayers were said by the Rector, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone; the Lessons were read most impressively by the Premier; and the Rev. W. Henry Cooper was celebrant and preacher.

A circular has been issued to the solvent shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank proposing they should form a company to take over the assets of the bank, and raise money to enable the liquidators to pay this year the remaining liabilities, amounting to £1,000,361. This scheme will prevent these valuable assets being realised just now at a loss.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Fruit and Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society was held on Tuesday in the gardens, South Kensington, which are now looking lovely in their early spring dress of delicate green. Visitors were numerous in the conservatory, which Mr. A. F. Barron had made gay with all the natural and forced flowers of the season.

A conversazione was given at the Smoke Abatement Exhibition at Manchester on the 5th inst. The Mayors and chief members of the corporations and medical officers of health of Manchester, Salford, Oldham, and professors of Owens College and scientific societies were present, as well as Mr. Benjamin Armitage, M.P., and a large number of influential citizens of Manchester, Salford, and the surrounding towns. A short address was given by the Mayor of Manchester. The museum has been visited by upwards of 12,000 persons.

A meeting of the Victoria University Court was held at Manchester last week. Dr. Greenwood, the Vice-Chancellor, read a statement showing the progress of the University up to the present time. The number of matriculated students was stated approximately to be eighty, of whom eight have already passed the preliminary examinations, thirty-one are candidates for the preliminary examinations to be held in June, twenty-three are candidates for the ordinary degree of B.A. or B.Sc., and twenty-seven candidates for a degree with honours.

Lamson's father, the Rev. W. O. Lamson, has published a letter in the papers in which he endeavours to show that the plea of insanity in the case of his son is not a new one, nor was it first raised here after the trial, nor in America through any promptings from this side. It was urged at once when the case was developed by the prosecution, and the writer kept the opinion steadily before the legal advisers, only yielding at last to their judgment that the defence on other grounds, legal and scientific, could be maintained in such a way as to avert the fearful consequences of the alternative plea.

#### IRELAND.

Lord Carlingford was on Tuesday installed as Knight of St. Patrick, in the room of the late Lord Lurgan, at the Vice-regal Lodge, Dublin. The Lord Lieutenant, at the banquet which followed, alluded to the new Knight's past services in connection with Ireland, and expressed the determination of the Government to perform the duties before them in respect to that unhappy country undeterred by obloquy, nor disheartened by occasional failure. Lord Carlingford said the difficulties of Irish government were never so great as they are to-day; but there was no reason to despair, and the Government had resolved to do their best, and not to lose heart in the matter.

Mr. Parnell was on Monday released from Kilmainham Jail on parole. In consequence of the sudden death of a nephew in Paris, he requested permission to go there to attend his funeral, and this request was granted on condition that Mr. Parnell should not take part in any political demonstration. The female members of the Liverpool Land League have forwarded to Mr. Parnell a silver Easter egg containing one hundred sovereigns. The donors assure the author of the "No-Rent" manifesto that, "though incarcerated in a British prison," he still rules over the hearts of his countrymen.

At the Dublin Commission Court last Saturday, Matthew Kinsella, who had been found guilty of the manslaughter of Andrews, in Tighe-street, Dublin, was sentenced by Chief Justice Morris to be kept in penal servitude for twenty years. Two men in Dublin, named Martin and Edwin Fitzpatrick, have been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment for illegally possessing arms. John McClure and James Byrne, residents in Dublin, were on Saturday arrested under the Protection Act, and lodged in prison. In the kitchen of Byrne's house were found five rifles and five bayonets. Another attempt to murder a landlord has been made in Mayo, near Ballina. Mr. Dominic O'Donnell was fired at, and it appears that the bullet passed through his coat, but without injuring him. An attempt was made in North Kerry on Sunday to murder a farmer named Nolan, who, however, closed with his assailant and had a struggle, which ended in the scoundrel escaping. Further outrages are reported.

Mr. W. B. Smythe, of Killucan, whose sister-in-law was shot dead in his carriage on Sunday week, has written to Mr. Gladstone a letter, which the terrible ordeal through which he has passed can only slightly excuse, laying the guilt of the deed of blood at Mr. Gladstone's door in the face of the whole country. The Prime Minister, in reply, expresses his heartfelt sympathy with Mr. Smythe on the occasion of this terrible outrage, whilst declining to enter into the matters of charge contained in the communication. Six men have been arrested in connection with the murder of Mrs. Henry Smythe in Westmeath, and four of them have been remanded for eight days. Mr. Smythe has addressed a letter to his tenantry on the Barbarilla estate, in which he says:—"I do not go through the form of calling you friends. Few of you are, and most of you have assented to the deed of blood, and many of you only regret that one who has passed a long life and spent his income amongst you was not the victim. Some of you know what was intended, and are guilty in God's sight as the murderer." Mr. Smythe proceeds to inform his tenants that in future they will have to pay their rents to a non-resident agent, who would have no power to make allowances, nor do anything on the property not strictly required by law.

In the *Dublin Gazette* a reward of £2000 is offered for information leading to the conviction of the murderers of Mr. Herbert, and a reward of £500 for private information leading to the same result. A reward of £100 is also offered to any person who shall arrest and hand over to justice Denis Ryans and Patrick Lowrey, against whom true bills for the wilful murder of Patrick Sullivan at Marsh, West Cashery, in the county of Cork, were found at the last Cork Assizes, and who have since absconded; £50 is offered for such information as shall directly lead to the arrest of the two men; £100 reward is also offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest of the writer or printer of Boycotting notices which were found posted at Mullagh and Miltown Malbay, in the county of Clare, and £50 for such private information as shall lead to the same result; £200 reward is offered for the conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of the 27th ult., entered the house of Patrick Duggan, at Shroneamore, in the county of Kerry, and fired two shots, seriously wounding Patrick Duggan; for private information leading to the same result £100 is offered.

The Dowager Marchioness of Queensberry has addressed another letter to the people of Ireland, strongly denouncing the crimes arising out of the "No-rent" policy, and expressing her fear that the cause of self-government will be retarded in consequence; and Mr. P. J. Smyth has written a manly letter to his constituents, denouncing the conduct of the people in countenancing outrages.



## THE MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

## SECOND NOTICE.

Mr. F. Harrison's essay upon our own century in the *Fortnightly Review* contains little that is not trite and obvious. As, nevertheless, obvious things are frequently in danger of being overlooked from their very visibility, it is well that such wholesome if ordinary truths as that the standard of civilisation is not the perfection of machinery should be occasionally enforced by the editor's vigorous rhetoric. M. Valentine Chirel calls attention to French intrigues in Syria; Mr. Alfred Aylward advocates the abandonment of South Africa, Capetown excepted; and Mr. Law, although portraying the social condition of the Russian empire in gloomy colours, considers that no revolution can occur at present, Nihilism being almost confined to the numerically weak lower middle class. There are two literary articles of high merit. Mr. Morley gives the quintessence of Professor Bain's biography of James Mill, supplemented with excellent remarks of his own; and Mr. Andrew Lang deals sharply with M. Zola, whom he not unjustly regards as a literary speculator pandering to the taste of the vulgar while pretending to direct it.

The *Contemporary Review* has a large number of interesting contributions. "Egypt and Constitutional Rule" explains the peril in which the Egyptian fellah stands of being reduced to the miserable condition from which France and England delivered him under the "national administration" recently set up. Lady Verney continues her unfavourable delineations of French peasant proprietorship; Dr. Asa Gray suggests scepticism as to recent theories on the mutual relations of flowers and insects; M. de Laveleye describes the present condition of the struggle between Liberals and Clericals in Belgium; and Mr. Tukey powerfully enforces the inadequacy of every remedy for the distress of the poverty-stricken districts of Ireland except a comprehensive system of emigration.

The *Atlantic Monthly* has several very good papers, prominent among which are Professor Fiske's speculations upon the existence of the human race during the Miocene and Pleistocene epoch, and Mr. P. B. Marston's strictures upon what he considers the prosaic spirit of Mr. Morley's realistic idyl, "Dorothy." Mr. Marston's defence of poetic idealism is good and sound, but perhaps he does not sufficiently consider that in the kingdom of poets there are many mansions. After the continuation of "The Freres" the most remarkable contribution to *Temple Bar* is an analysis of Benjamin Constant's love letters to Madame Récamier—half passion, half posture-making. Bret Harte, Mrs. Alexander, and the author of "Ready-Money Mortiboy," combine to make *Belgravia* attractive, with the co-operation of Mrs. Macquoid's notes on the abbey of York, and Dr. Wilson's discourse on cuttlefishes. The *Gentleman's Magazine* claims attention by Ouida's prognostication that vivisectionists will by-and-by be demanding human subjects for experiment, by Mr. Hale's argument that Chaucer was well acquainted with Woodstock, and by Mr. Justin H. McCarthy's summary of the Egyptian question. Mr. Proctor's theory of Jupiter and Saturn, Mr. Blind's "finds" in Shetland folk-lore, and Mr. Robin-

son's chapter on the cuckoo in poetry are also interesting and agreeable reading. The *St. James's Magazine* and *London Society* offer palatable light reading. The most important contribution to the *Theatre* is an account of Wagner's "Meistersinger," one of the two operas by him to be performed at Drury Lane in the approaching season.

The March number of the "Magazine of Art," published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, contains illustrated articles on "Bells," by the Rev. H. R. Haweis; on "The Art of Savages," by Andrew Lang; on "The Decoration of the Home," by W. Cosmo Monkhouse; and on "Pictures of the Season." Amongst the numerous illustrations are full-page wood-engravings of the drawing by J. F. Millet, for the famous picture of "The Angelus," and of Jules Girardet's "Episode of the Siege of Saragossa," lately on view at the United Arts Gallery. The various periodicals issued by this firm include—The Life and Works of St. Paul, Picturesque Europe, the Family Magazine, Universal History, Gleanings from Popular Authors, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, Royal Shakspeare, the Bible Educator, and of Cassell's Book of Sports and Pastimes.

"Art and Letters," under the conduct of Mr. J. Comyns-Carr, is improving. The engravings this month, including one from "The Marriage of Isaac and Rebecca," by Claud Lorraine, in the National Gallery, are very good, as is also the accompanying letterpress.

Among the Fashion Books are—Le Monde Elegant, Le Moniteur de la Mode, World of Fashion, Ladies' Gazette of Fashion, Le Follet, La Saison, Ladies' Treasury, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, Weldon's Ladies' Journal and Household Journal, Young Ladies' Journal, and Dictionary of Needlework.

Other magazines and serial publications received are:—Time, St. James's, Churchman, Across Country, Aunt Judy's Magazine, Artists' Critical Record, Art and Letters, Men of Mark, Pathways of Palestine, St. Nicholas, Irish Monthly, Universal Instructor, Month, Home, Science Gossip, Argosy, Good Words, (containing illustrations of Quebec by Princess Louise, and a poem on the same subject by the Marquis of Lorne), Leisure Hour, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Antiquary, Bibliographer, Burlington; and monthly parts of Chambers's Journal, All the Year Round, Household Words, Harper's Young People, English Mechanic and World of Science, Knowledge, Our Darlings, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Day of Rest, Boy's Own Paper, and Girl's Own Paper.

## MR. TASSIE.

A catalogue from Messrs. Christie's, announcing a sale of intagli and camei on the 20th inst., which has reached us, recalls a well-known name of a century ago—a name of European Art-celebrity, which, however, is to very many in the present day quite unfamiliar. James Tassie was born at Pollockshaws, near Glasgow, in 1735. Nothing is known of his ancestors; but the name savours more of Italy than of Scotland;

and his Art-tastes were pre-eminently of the classic type. In 1754 Robert and Andrew Foulis, the celebrated printers, with great public spirit, founded an Academy of Fine Arts in Glasgow. Tassie became a student, and worked side by side with David Allan. Tassie's line was that of a modeller: his medallion portraits were of high reputation. His method was to take the portrait in wax; in the Life of Wedgwood (his contemporary), lately published, he is said to have required only two sittings. These were then cast in white enamel, a composition invented by Tassie and Dr. Quin, of Dublin, in which city Tassie had sought employment. In 1766 he settled in London, and proceeded to perfect his invention of taking impressions, or pastes, of antique and modern gems. Without introductions to the possessors of these treasures, the young artist had uphill work for some time, but by perseverance conquered. In 1775 his first catalogue appeared, a book now, doubtless, both choice and rare. Tassie's reputation now spread widely, and he gained access to the first cabinets in Europe. In 1791 his catalogue had grown into two volumes quarto, with many plates. In 1783 he was honoured by a commission from the Court of Russia for a complete set of his gems, camei, and intagli, which he exhibited, it is believed, to the English Royal family. When he died, in 1799, at the age of sixty-four, his collection numbered nearly 20,000.

His nephew, William Tassie, succeeded him, and added largely to the collection, he himself being a very successful modeller, and employing the best of gem-engravers of the day—Marchant, Burch, and Charles and William Brown. These were not unworthy successors of Tyrgoteles, the famous Greek, and Dioscorides, the eminent Roman gem-engraver in the time of Augustus, whose portrait, executed by the latter, was specially esteemed. William Tassie supplemented the Russian Royal collection with his own choice additions; and, having made his fortune, retired into private life. Suddenly, a little before this, the Tassie taste, which was in its zenith at that time, subsided. Who shall say why? or explain the veerings of the weather-cock of fashion? The works, both camei and intagli, remain, as ever, exquisitely beautiful. Possibly the demand for the delicate seals declined upon the coming in of adhesive envelopes; and yet it had been something to be able to send a beautiful work of art, in relief, in every letter to a friend. Thousands of these seals, which used to sell for never less than three shillings each, are to be sold in lots at the coming auction at Messrs. Christie's. Then it appears that a principal workman played W. Tassie false and undersold him, and probably, by cheap, inferior work, brought down the good name of the "Tassies." However this may be, the taste (as Tassie predicted it would) has revived, and "Tassies" are, by many collectors, prized even above "Wedgwoods," of which there are some choice specimens in this sale. For Tassie and Wedgwood used to interchange. W. Tassie left a complete collection of his gems to the National Gallery of Scotland, where they are shown in the "Tassie" room. The remainder passed into the possession of his nephew, by whose will this fine collection is finally to be dispersed.

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THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT PORTSMOUTH: THE GUN-BOATS MEDINA, MEDWAY, ANT, AND SPEEDY OPENING FIRE ON THE ENEMY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## THE EASTER VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The annual Field-Day of the Metropolitan and Home Counties Volunteer Forces on Easter Monday took place at Portsmouth with complete success, according to the programme of the War Office, which was published last week. We then gave a series of illustrations, with a descriptive account, of the town and neighbourhood of Portsmouth and Southsea; of the Hilsa Lines, the heights of Portsdown, Forts Widley, Southwick, and Purbrook; the village of Cosham, between Havant and Portsmouth, on the route of the attacking force from the eastward; and Porchester, on the western side of the harbour, by which the defending force came from Fareham to meet its supposed invading enemy. These localities will be found in the Sketch Map accompanying our present illustrations and narrative of the manoeuvres actually performed last Monday, which will readily be understood from the simplest statement of their "general idea." It was supposed that an enemy had landed on the Sussex coast east of Portsmouth, and had sent an attacking force to Havant, with a view to besiege Portsmouth from the land side, which is defended by Hilsa Lines. To encounter this attacking force, and to relieve the Portsmouth garrison, a division of the Aldershot forces had been sent to Fareham, which lies at the western extremity of the Portsdown range, Havant being at the eastern, while Portsdown island, with the harbour and town of Portsmouth, is situated to the southward both of Fareham and of Havant, about midway between them, south-east of the former, south-west of the latter place. The Portsdown hills extend from west to east, and their line of forts—named Wallington, Nelson, Southwick, Widley, Purbrook, and Farlington—command to the southward the whole route, through Cosham and Porchester, by which the attacking force would attempt to advance westward, having also the Hilsa batteries on its left flank.

The names of the commanding officers, with their staffs, and of those commanding divisions and brigades, were published in our last week's paper. Major-General G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., commanded the attacking force, his Generals of Division being Major-General E. Newdigate, C.B., and Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, K.C.B. The defending force was commanded by Major-General T. E. Pakenham, who had but one division of Volunteers, under Major-General the Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B., besides some of the regular troops.

The commander of the attacking force, General Higginson, had about 15,000 men at his disposal. Of artillery he had 1050 men, eight 40-pounder breechloaders, and twelve 20-pounders, worked by the 1st Sussex and the 3rd Middlesex Artillery, the latter under command of Colonel Lord Truro. In General Newdigate's Division the 1st Brigade, under command of Colonel H. Kerr, numbered about 2500; the 2nd Brigade, led by Colonel the Hon. C. J. Addington, just 2000; and the 3rd Brigade, under Colonel T. Lloyd, a little over 2200 infantry volunteers. In addition to these there was a Divisional Battalion numbering something over 500 (a field battery of Royal Artillery armed with 16-pounders, capable of rapid movement from point to point), and a mere handful of Hampshire Yeomanry to act as scouts. Sir Evelyn Wood's division consisted also of three brigades of somewhat similar strength. The first, commanded by Colonel Viscount Bury, was about 2300 strong; the second, under Lord Ranelagh, nominally 2340; and the third, of which Colonel J. Sprot was Brigadier, numbering about 1500, in addition to the divisional battalion composed of the Artists (20th Middlesex), over 550 strong, and a small detachment of the Cambridge University Corps.

General Pakenham had under his command, for the defending force, a total of Volunteers, 9729, consisting of 3rd Kent Artillery, with eight guns, 4th (West London) Middlesex, 14th (Inns of Court) Middlesex, 12th (Civil Service) Middlesex, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd London, which formed the First Brigade, under Colonel E. H. Clive, Grenadier Guards; 2nd Middlesex, 7th Middlesex (London Scottish), 10th Middlesex, 13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster), 1st and 2nd Tower Hamlets, forming a brigade under Colonel G. Moncrieff, Scots Guards; and a third brigade, under Colonel G. T. Gough, composed of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Hampshire, 1st Isle of Wight, and 1st Wilts; with a divisional battalion of the 21st Middlesex (Finsbury). The regular troops with this defending force included those occupying Hilsa Lines—namely, a detachment of the Royal Artillery, with eight 61-pounder guns, 779 of the Royal Marine Artillery, a battalion of the Leicestershire regiment, and one of the Gordon Highlanders, with a troop of Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry; and those holding the position of Fareham, which were a battalion of the Berkshire regiment, one of Royal Highlanders, and one of Royal Marine Light Infantry. The defence was also supported by the fire of the gun-boats, Medina, Medway, Ant, and Speedy, in the adjacent harbour.

As twelve o'clock drew near there was a general movement among the Attacking Force. Its plan of operations was now unfolded. General Newdigate was intrusted with the right of the line. His extreme right rested on the road past Little Park wood; his centre brigade was on the down land, his left more advanced towards Purbrook, where his communication with General Wood was to be maintained by the Artists Corps. Wood's Divisional Battalion and Newdigate were to advance in echelon of Brigades from the inner or left flank, the configuration of the ground necessitating this. The orders were as far as possible to keep off cultivated fields, and this would oblige Newdigate to pass along the northern slopes of Portsdown. He was, however, to open out to a wider point as soon as he could, probably on reaching Purbrook Park and the main road. There he was to push forward without delay, and fight all he found in front of him, driving back the enemy if he could; then wheeling round to his left, join hands with Wood, and assault Portsdown Ridge.

The left advance was Sir Evelyn Wood's task. Some distance in his front, and down below the Portsdown Ridge, was the village of Cosham, a place within easier reach of Hilsa and its garrison than of the attacking troops. To advance along Portsdown with the enemy in force at Cosham would have been to expose the left flank to the utmost danger. At the same time, Cosham was within range of the big guns at the Hilsa Lines—of a calibre sufficient to annihilate an enemy who ventured to occupy Cosham. The original instructions laid it down that the Attacking Force should actually seize and hold this village; but General Higginson and Sir Evelyn Wood, for the reasons just stated, set these orders aside. All that General Wood decided to do was to make a determined demonstration against Cosham, and, leaving a strong force to mask it, go on his way along the northern slope of the ridge. His subsequent movements were to depend in a great measure upon the advance of the First Division and what success attended it. At five minutes to twelve General Wood held his Division close up to Purbrook Fort. Lord Bury's Brigade was on the right, Lord Ranelagh's in the centre and rather to the rear, and, as a support, Colonel Sprot's was on the left, adjoining the main road. The latter were all Surrey battalions, men in dark green uniforms, looking all of them exceedingly smart and full of work. On them devolved the honour of opening the action. A couple of

minutes before the gun fired, one company was detached from the leading battalion, and extended in skirmishing order below and behind the crest of the village. These capital light troops at once lay down and proceeded to crawl over the hill. They were just on the summit as the clock struck and the puff of the signal-gun was seen on the left of Hilsa, followed by the report. The next second they were over, and running down at a smart double, to gain the shelter of the hedges. As they pushed on towards Cosham, almost at the same moment another line of skirmishers appeared in front of Purbrook Fort, and continued the line of attack.

Just then the Prince of Wales, in the uniform of the Civil Service Rifles, of which he is Honorary Colonel, cantered up towards Purbrook, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and followed by Equerries, Staff, and an escort of Hussars, among the Staff being the French Military Attaché in the well-known blue and black of the Chasseurs d'Afrique. Of course, a crowd followed his Royal Highness, heartily cheering him. Crowd and noise notwithstanding, Sprot's Brigade pressed on, and Wood's artillery—the cannons' opening roar—soon drowned every other sound. The guns of the 1st Sussex Artillery, posted just off the high road in a field, began to fire upon the pontoon-bridge which had been thrown across the wet ditch of the Hilsa Lines. Wood's obvious wish was to break down this bridge, and so prevent any sortie from the Lines. Even before the fire commenced, the enemy's skirmishers must have entered the village. Their presence there was soon indicated by the crack of their rifles as they interchanged shots in quick succession with the advanced skirmishers from Sprot's Brigade. Hilsa Lines were still silent. The gunners were no doubt waiting till Wood's attack was more fully developed, and for this quite another half hour was allowed to elapse. Meanwhile the heads of Newdigate's Columns had made their way as far as the high road, covered by their divisional battalion and the Artists. In between the Artists and Sprot's Brigade came Lord Bury's and Lord Ranelagh's Brigades, while the 3rd Middlesex Artillery, sixteen guns in all, four of them 40-pounders, were pushed well on past the gorge of the main road, and presently came into action, their left against the Hilsa Lines.

It was half-past twelve, and now the batteries on Hilsa began to fire. The gun-boats near Porchester, at the head of Portsmouth Harbour, also joined in the fight. A sharp Artillery duel ensued between Wood's guns on the ridge and those of the defenders below—a fight in which Wood was considerably overmatched. It was under cover of this fire that Sprot was meant to continue his demonstration against Cosham, moving down by a cross road into a hollow way, where he would have been more or less unobserved. Instead of this his battalions all filed along the main road, till past the gorge and Spark's Tea Gardens, when they showed front to their left, and lined the ridge behind them. The 3rd Middlesex blazed away, serving their guns with great precision. Other guns soon came into play—those of the Field Battery, which Newdigate kept constantly moving forward, and always well to the front.

The fight now was nearing Fort Widley, upon the ramparts of which the spectators from Portsmouth had collected. Newdigate had continued to advance without a halt. Already his advanced lines were hotly engaged with the enemy, who began to show in force on a line parallel to his advance; while high upon the ridge, at a point to the front of Southwick, his heavy artillery began a sharp, well-sustained fire. As Newdigate's attack became more and more developed, the enemy gathered strength to oppose him. Now the din became deafening. Besides the roar of the heavy guns there was the incessant sharp rattle of musketry fire. Newdigate now attempted an extension of his right, with the idea of outflanking the enemy. His field battery came into action at a corner near Widley church, and two of his battalions, following a road on his right, were soon seen among the woods about Comp House and Hook Heath Farm. All this time he was exposed to a tremendous fire from the guns on the Ridge. Although his right was now considerably in advance, the line was unbroken with the centres left. In the centre was Addington's Brigade, and next Lord Ranelagh's, moving forward to take its share of the fighting, Lord Bury's being on the left and close under Widley Fort. With these supports to hold the enemy to his left, Newdigate's next move was to pivot on Comp House, swinging round his right shoulder, so as to make both a front and flanking attack. The enemy were not unprepared for this, and to meet it occupied New Barn, a farm-house in their front, the possession of which they were determined to contest sharply. But a diversion occurred at this moment on the other flank, and a musketry fire was heard in the direction of Cosham. Evidently Sprot's Brigade were being hard pressed, and from a quarter which was safe enough except as regards long-range artillery fire. The Hilsa garrison had, however, stolen a march upon the attacking force, and had gained Cosham in considerable force quite unobserved. This had been accomplished by removing the pontoon bridge opposite the Sally port and retaining one raft. On this detachment after detachment of Gordon Highlanders, and of the Leicestershire Regiment, were ferried over, and in small parties moved up to the village and beyond it. A vigorous volley from this new line of skirmishers first gave the alarm. Sprot had to deploy hastily nearly all his strength to meet this sudden onslaught, and with difficulty held his own. The fire between defenders and attacking force on this side was warm and continuous, and it was still in progress when General Higginson gathered up all his forces for a supreme effort. The guns of the 3rd Middlesex, having done their work in covering Sprot, had advanced to the glacis of Fort Widley, and made known their presence immediately by opening fire. Under cover of this Lord Bury went on against the Pigeon-house Farm. General Newdigate, leaving a sufficient force to check the enemy, who were in considerable strength on his right, continued his advance. Lord Ranelagh, in the centre, also went forward. The fight was waged hotly. The musketry firing grew more and more furious, the field battery joining in well. The enemy clearly wavered. They were outnumbered and over-matched; their lines fell slowly back, and the struggle was approaching its conclusion. The fire presently slackened—a sure sign that the ammunition was nearly expended, and it was just two o'clock when the Umpires intervened, and gave the victory to the Attacking side. The troops lay down for rest and refreshment.

The troops were so scattered that a long time elapsed before the men, who had gone through such active operations, could be formed up for the march-past. This took place on the slope adjoining Fort Southwick, the saluting-point being about half-way up the hill; here, when the signal was given for the 22,000 Volunteers who had taken part in the contest to be set in motion, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Commander-in-Chief were surrounded by the head-quarter staff, Princess Mary Adelaide and the Duke of Teck, and a large number of foreign officers. The hill was literally covered with spectators, who looked on with admiration as the ranks of the Volunteer army passed in review. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who

has now had the honour of commanding on the occasion of three Easter Monday Reviews, rode at the head of the largest number of volunteers that has ever taken part in these field-days. The divisions were formed up in line of quarter column facing east. First came General Pakenham leading his three brigades of volunteers, consisting in all of 9729 men. The gunners of the 3rd Kent came in for great applause, and most of the metropolitan corps were also loudly cheered. As the men marched by, they were guided off the ground by a staff officer towards their railway stations. Following the third division came the first and second, those of Generals Newdigate and Sir Evelyn Wood; consisting of the brigades of Colonel Kent, Colonel the Hon. C. J. Addington, Colonel T. F. Lloyd, Lords Bury and Ranelagh, and Colonel Sprot, and the artillery, under Colonel Baylay, R.A., composed of the 1st Sussex and the 3rd Middlesex. The total number of men in these two divisions amounted to 15,085. It was not until half-past five that the review was concluded, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, together with the Staff, left the ground. Previous to doing so, he joined the Commander-in-Chief, and expressed to some of the General officers in command his entire satisfaction with the proceedings of the day. The following General Order was issued by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

"Portsdown, April 10, 1881.

"It is very gratifying to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, upon each fresh occasion when his Royal Highness has an opportunity of reviewing large bodies of Volunteers, to witness on the part of all ranks a greater steadiness under arms, and an increased attention to drill. Upwards of 20,000 Volunteers took part in to-day's operations, and the manner in which these were carried out reflects great credit upon all concerned. The soldier-like bearing of the men, their prompt obedience to their officers, and the silence with which the movements were effected were most satisfactory. The good conduct of the Volunteers on their march from Petersfield, and of those who for the last two days have been quartered in and around Portsmouth, does honour to the great national force to which they belong. It has afforded Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales great pleasure to take part as a Colonel of Volunteers in to-day's proceedings. The Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief begs to thank General his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar for the excellence of his arrangements, which conducted so much to the success of these operations; and his Royal Highness congratulates the General Officers, the Brigadiers, the Staff, and all the officers of the regular forces who have given their assistance, upon the efficiency with which they performed their respective duties.

"Signed, G. J. WOLSELEY, A.G."

After the review, on Monday afternoon, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, with their staffs, embarked in steam pinnaces at Paul's Grove, and proceeded down the harbour. On landing, the Prince, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward paid a visit to the Soldiers' Institute. In the evening, Prince Edward gave a dinner, at which the chief military and naval officers of the garrison and port, with the Mayor of Portsmouth (Alderman J. G. Whitcombe), who has displayed great energy and public spirit in connection with the local arrangements for the Review, had the honour of meeting his Royal Highness. The evening's entertainment was closed with the "German Tattoo" of the collective garrison military bands, and with a torchlight procession of fifty torchbearers from each regiment of the garrison, specially arranged by Prince Edward for this occasion. They marched through the streets, appeared before Government House, and performed there half an hour, with a tremendous noise of drums, fifes, and bassoons, and the glare of two hundred petroleum torches, in honour of the Prince of Wales. There was also a grand display of fireworks on the Parade, and a general street illumination.

## ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of this institution, held on the 6th inst. at its house, John-street, Adelphi, the silver medal of the institution was voted to Mr. Richard Headon, coxswain of its Clovelly life-boat, in acknowledgment of his long and gallant services in that boat in saving life from shipwrecks. Rewards amounting to £280 were likewise granted to the crews of life-boats for services rendered during the storms of the past month, in which period they had been instrumental in saving one hundred and twenty-three lives from wrecks, besides helping to rescue three vessels from destruction. Rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts; and payments amounting to £4720 were made on different life-boat establishments.

The receipt of various contributions and legacies was announced at the meeting, including £1065 from George Middlewood, Esq., of Rufforth Hall, for a life-boat in memory of his late son, who was lost at sea, the boat being named the Matthew Middlewood; £200 from G. Buckstone Brown, Esq., of Halifax; £100 from the Misses Hewitt; and £52 10s. from the stewards of the Covent Garden Life-Boat Fund, in aid of the support of their life-boat. The late Mr. C. R. Brown, of Mile-end, had left the institution £1000; Mr. James Murphy, Newry, £1000; Mr. John Hartnell, Blomfield-street, £100; and Mr. J. C. Cowley, Kilsby, £10.

The committee expressed their deep regret at the death of Lord Robartes, who was a vice-president of the institution, and who had always been a liberal contributor to its funds.

Reports were read from the chief inspector and the five district inspectors on their recent visits to life-boat stations.

A large number of the Berks Volunteers marched on Monday morning to Bearwood, the seat of Mr. J. Walter, M.P., where there was a sham fight, which was witnessed by a large number of persons.

The troops at Aldershot, with the 11th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gore-Browne, went through an interesting sham fight in the vicinity of the Camp, on Tuesday.

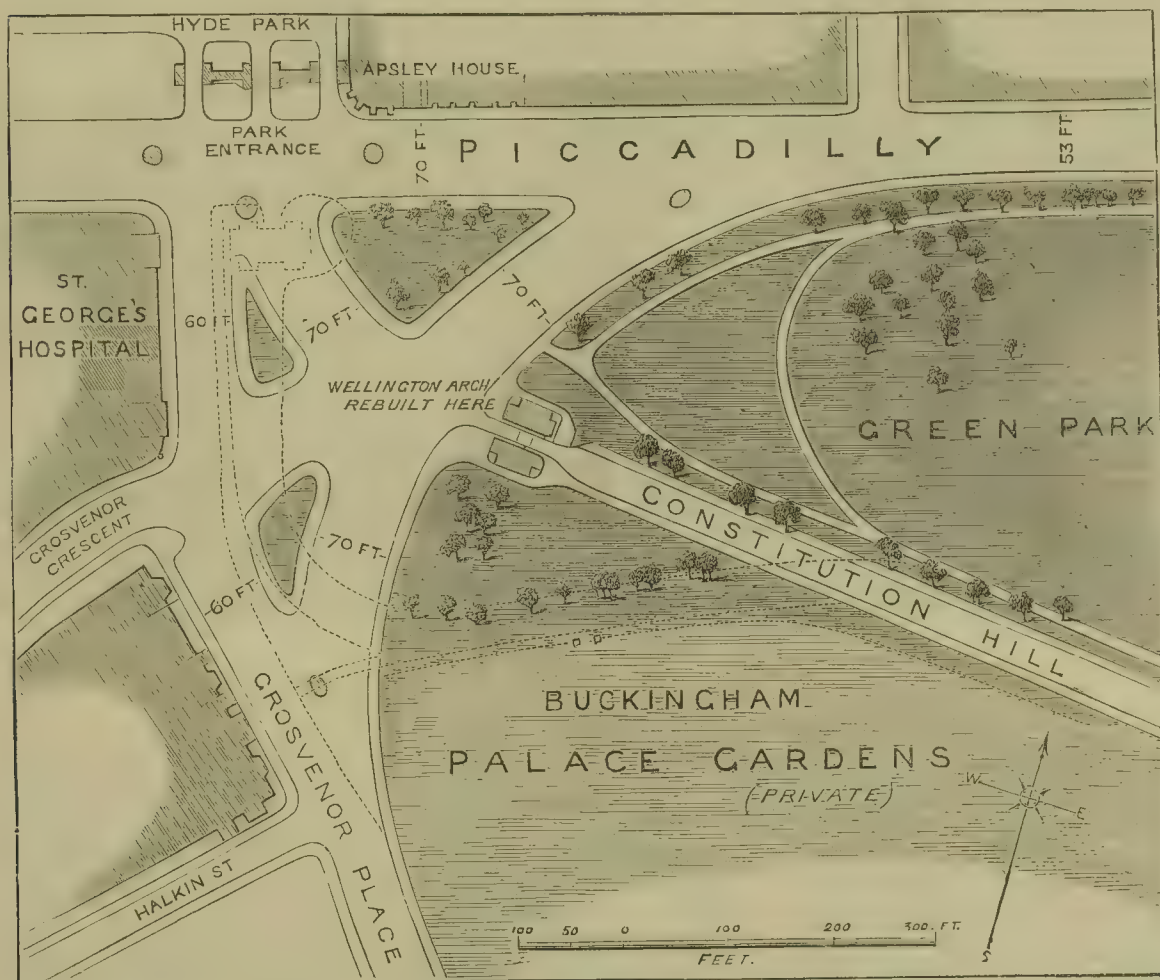
Three bodies of Artillery Volunteers spent Easter Monday in practice firing at the mouth of the river. The 2nd Kent occupied Garrison Point Fort, Sheerness; the 1st London manned the guns on the Curtain Battery, Sheerness; and the 1st Surrey were located in the Isle of Grain Fort.

An account has been published of the gross amount of all annuities, for terms of years transferred, and of all sums of money paid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, as well as of the gross amount of annuities for lives, and for terms of lives, which have been granted for the same, and contracts for payments at death which have been made within the year ending Jan 5 last. The total stock transferred and paid to the Commissioners amounted to £205,668, and the money paid, including commissions, was £701,018. The immediate annuities granted, and the contracts for payments at death made, amounted to £78,397, and the deferred to £1807. The contracts for payments at death came to £23,715.



## PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT AT HYDE PARK CORNER.

The Plan here presented to view will at once explain the proposal of the First Commissioner of Crown Works and Buildings for the improvement of the corner of the Green Park, in Piccadilly, at the top of Constitution Hill, opposite Hyde Park Corner, including the removal of the arch surmounted by the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington. It will be seen that Mr. Shaw Lefevre's scheme is to cut off a portion from the Green Park, not so considerable as to amount to any spoliation of the park, but sufficient to allow of a road extending with a gentle sweep, rounding off the north-west angle of the park from opposite Hamilton-place to the point opposite Halkin-street. This will lay open a nearly triangular space opposite Hyde Park-gate and Apsley House and the adjoining houses. This space is to be laid out in inclosed flower-gardens, leaving between them and the Green Park the road already mentioned, by which the connection between Park-lane and Piccadilly and the Grosvenor-place district will be maintained without the necessity of going up to Hyde Park Corner; the line of road straight from Grosvenor-place to the Park entrance will be maintained, but widened; the sharp curve at the top of Constitution-hill will disappear, this part of it being thrown into the proposed place, and the line from the straight portion of Constitution-hill will be carried up in an easier sweep between the parterres, to meet the straight road opposite Hyde Park Gate. The Wellington Arch is proposed to be taken down and rebuilt at the top of the straight line of Constitution-hill, standing at about an angle of 45 deg. with the present position of the arch.



PLAN OF THE PROJECTED IMPROVEMENT AT HYDE PARK CORNER.

ments was the reproduction of quality of tone by sympathetic vibration, in which eight tuning-forks, with their overtones, excited the tones in the corresponding forks. With some other very remarkable examples of the beats produced by dissonance this very successful course of lectures was concluded.

### RESEMBLANCES OF SOUND, LIGHT, AND HEAT.

Professor Tyndall gave his third and concluding lecture on Thursday, March 30. He began by referring to Dr. Young's studies of the nature of sound, as antecedent to those on light, and illustrated, by means of tuning-forks, the phenomena of concord and dissonance; the reflection of sound was well exhibited. A board was so placed on two stools that reflection of sound from it augmented the agitation of a sensitive flame; the flame was stilled when flannel was thrown on the board; by moving the board variations in the flame were produced. These facts were applied in explanation of intervals of silence observed by General Duane in the sound signals from the American coasts to ships at sea. The Professor then referred to Newton's rings, as illustrative of a similar periodicity as regards light. After projecting on the screen these beautiful phenomena with a thick lens, two red and blue glasses edge to edge, he showed, by rapidly moving them to and fro, that the rings as rapidly changed their diameters. He then commented on and illustrated the differing opinions of Newton and Young respecting the wave theory, as applied in explanation of these facts. Professor Tyndall next described the discovery of the polarisation of light by Malus in 1808, and the difficulties it presented to the reception of the undulatory theory, and then explained how these difficulties were removed by the hypothesis that the waves of light are transversal to the line of propagation, and not longitudinal, like those of sound. Fine illustrations of this polarisation were given by means of Iceland spar and tourmalines. The lecture concluded with experimental illustrations of the resemblances of radiant heat to light and sound. The Professor stated that the heat of the invisible rays of the spectrum is eight times greater than that of the visible rays, that these rays can be converged to a focus by a lens, and that they can be rendered visible by being made to impinge on platinum, and can also be polarised. There is, therefore, no doubt that light and radiant heat are produced in the same way.

### ELECTRIC DISCHARGE IN A MAGNETIC FIELD.

Mr. W. Spottiswoode, D.C.L., President R.S., at the evening meeting on Friday, March 31, described and illustrated some of the results of a series of experiments made by Mr. J. F. Moulton, and himself. In the first place, he described their special method

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### MECHANISM OF HEARING.

Professor McKendrick, in his eleventh and concluding lecture, given on Tuesday, March 28, began by describing minutely, with the aid of casts, models, and diagrams, the structure of the internal ear, more especially of the cochlea. After indicating the views held by many of the older physiologists, that the cochlea contained some kind of apparatus for the perception of pitch of tone, he described the researches of Corti and the theories as to hearing founded on these observations by Helmholtz and others. He then pointed out the difficulties in accepting the view that the arches of Corti were the vibrating bodies. They are too stiff and rigid to vibrate; and, consequently, physiologists have more recently adopted the view that the membrane on which the rods are situated may be conceived to be composed of segments, each of which may vibrate to a special tone, according to its length and tension. But the nerves do not end either in the membrane or in the rods; they end in the hair-cells, situated on the back of the arches. It is therefore difficult to come to the conclusion that there are any bodies capable of vibrating in the organ of Corti, except the hairs attached to the cells; whilst, if these are the vibrating bodies, we have no apparent mechanism in the ear to account for the phenomena of pitch and quality. The Professor suggested that vibrations of sound may possibly act in the terminal organs of hearing by inducing some kind of molecular change, and not actual vibrations, like that in a resounding body; whilst the ultimate analysis of tones may occur, not in the ear, but in the brain. He then illustrated the production of "beats," and showed their application in theories of concord and dissonance. Amongst other experi-

group as corresponding to clays. When the chemical compositions of the rocks are compared, sand and clays are found to include the same elements in the same proportions, and therefore the differences in the mineral composition of igneous rocks, as in the presence or absence of oligoclase, are often determined by the growth and decay of seaweeds on a sea-bed. Hence the ancient lavas have the same composition as the most recent, except when altered by decomposition; and, since the heating of rocks was due to compression, which produced upheaval, and the access of water was due to fracture that followed from compression, the materials which are ejected in eruptions are naturally such as were forced into the upward folds, and the sequence in time was determined by the order of their superposition.

The following are the lecture arrangements after Easter:—

Mr. E. B. Tylor, four lectures, on the "History of Customs and Beliefs," on Tuesdays, April 18 to May 9.

Professor A. Gamgee, four lectures, on "Digestion," on Tuesdays, May 16 to June 6.

Professor Dewar, eight lectures, on the "Chemical and Physical Properties of the Metals," on Thursdays, April 20 to June 8.

Mr. F. Pollock, four lectures, on the "History of the Science of Politics," on Saturdays, April 22 to May 13.

Professor D. Masson, on "Poetry and its Literary Forms," on Saturdays, May 20 to June 10.

Probable arrangements for the Friday evening meetings after Easter:—April 21, Professor Dewar, Experimental Researches of Henri Ste. Claire Deville, Hon. M.R.I.; April 28, Professor Abel, Some Dangerous Properties of Dusts; May 5, Professor R. Grant, The Proper Motions of the Stars; May 12, A. G. Vernon Harcourt, Esq., The Relative Value of Different Modes of Lighting; May 19, Sir Frederick Bramwell; May 26, Sir Henry S. Maine, Sacred Laws of the Hindus; June 2, H. H. Statham, Esq., The Intellectual Basis of Music; June 9, Professor Burdon Sanderson, The Excitability of Plants.

## MUSIC.

Easter brings the usual comparative and transient lull in musical activity, which will soon be resumed with increased energy. We are, indeed, on the verge of a season of unexampled pressure as to the quantity of attractions to be compressed into a period of some two or three months. The Crystal Palace Saturday Afternoon Concerts were intermitted for a week, and, accordingly, will be resumed, with the eighteenth performance, this week.

We have already recorded the close of the twenty-fourth season of the Monday Popular Concerts and the Saturday afternoon performances associated with them, the other specialties of last week having been the sacred concerts given on Good Friday at the Royal Albert Hall, St. James's Hall, the Crystal Palace, and the Alexandra Palace. The first derived extra importance from the fine singing of Madame Albani in "The Messiah," which produced a deep impression in the several recitative passages; in the solo, "Come unto me," especially in the bright air, "Rejoice greatly," and, above all, in the pathetic "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The effect on the multitudinous audience was of a marked description. The other solos were efficiently rendered by Madame Enriquez, Mr. Maas, and Mr. B. Foote (in lieu of Signor Foli). The choruses were grandly sung, especially "For unto us" and the "Hallelujah." Some omissions were made in order that the performance might conclude at a comparatively early hour. Mr. Barnby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ. At St. James's Hall the programme included a performance of Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and a varied selection of music of a religious character, with the co-operation of a band and chorus of about 300 performers. Concerts of sacred music, sustained by eminent artists, were also given at the Crystal Palace and the Alexandra Palace.

The next specialty will be the opening of the Royal Italian Opera season, on Tuesday evening. We have already given an outline of the arrangements for the forthcoming performances.

The Musical Union will open its thirty-eighth season next Tuesday afternoon, under the directorship of M. Lasserre, who replaced Mr. John Ella (the founder of the institution) on his recent retirement.

The ensuing month will witness the inauguration of two great schemes of German opera performances, one beginning, at Her Majesty's Theatre, on May 5; the other at Drury-lane Theatre, on May 18. The first of these enterprises will be devoted to performances and repetitions—in the original German text, by German artists—of Wagner's series of four Nibelungen "opera-dramas," the other venture being devoted to representations—also by German artists—of some of Wagner's earlier stage works, and of operas by classical composers. Of the details of these schemes we shall take an early opportunity of speaking more specifically.

The competition for the Sterndale Bennett scholarship took place at the Royal Academy of Music last week. There were seven candidates, and the scholarship was awarded to George William F. Crowther. In the competition for the Parepa-Rosa scholarship there were forty-one candidates, and the scholarship was awarded to Kate Winifred Payne.

The Princess of Wales has accepted the dedication of Herr Gade's new cantata, "Psycho" (to be produced at the approaching Birmingham Festival), in which Madame Marie Roze is to sustain the principal part.

A meeting of the City Committee recently appointed to aid the establishment of a Royal College of Music was held last week at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor presided. The fund now amounts to £58,616. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., in moving the appointment of an Executive Committee, said it was hoped that, with the aid of the companies, a sum of £50,000 in all would be raised in the City. Alderman Sir Robert Carden, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The Court of Aldermen have subscribed among themselves nearly £700.

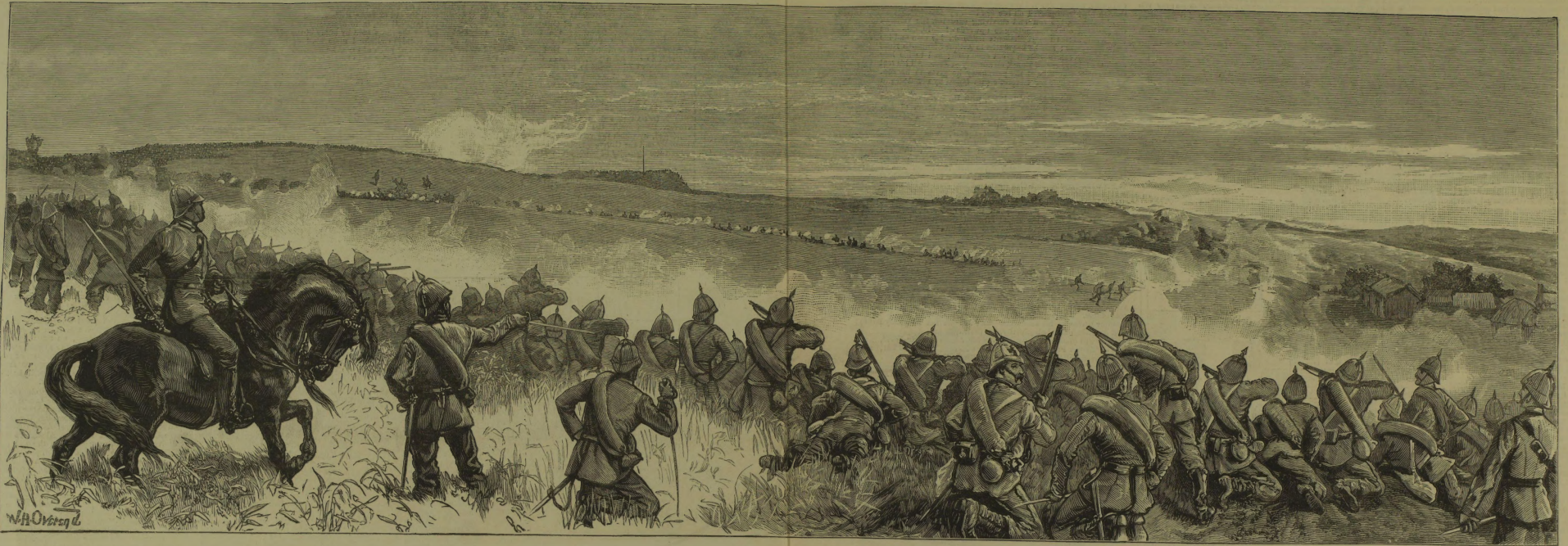
Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt was married last week at St. Andrew's Church, Wells-street, to M. Damala, a Greek gentleman, who some time since replaced M. Angelo in the company with which the celebrated actress has made her Continental tour. M. Damala, who was originally in the diplomatic service, has been known, since he joined the stage, as M. Daria. He is thirty-five years of age. The bride travelled all the way from Naples to be married in England. On the previous Friday she appeared in "La Dame aux Camélias," and she left the Neapolitan capital the following morning, as was generally supposed, for Nice. As a matter of fact, however, Mlle. Bernhardt, accompanied by M. Damala, journeyed direct to Paris, and being there joined by Mr. Mayer, who was one of the few witnesses of the rite, travelled express to London, via Boulogne and Folkestone. The newly-married pair returned immediately to the Continent, intending to go direct to Barcelona. The marriage will in no way interfere with Madame Damala's theatrical career.

### PRODUCTS OF VOLCANIC ACTIVITY.

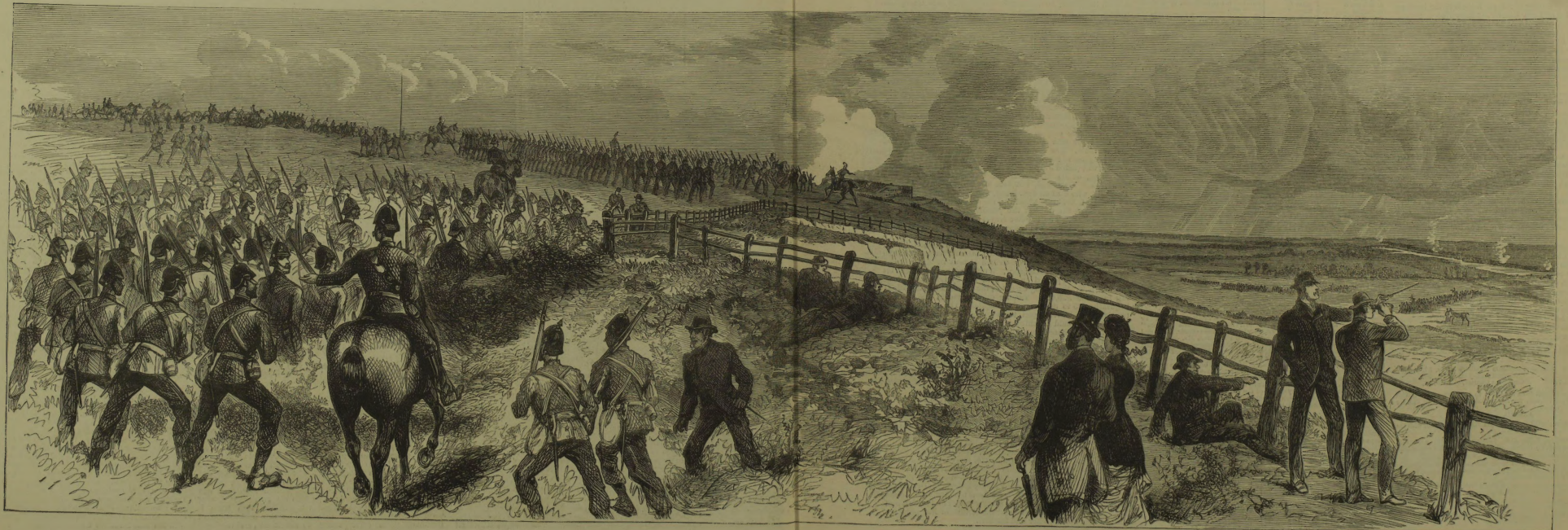
Professor H. G. Seeley gave his third and concluding lecture on Saturday, the 1st inst. He began by stating that in texture and chemical composition lavas are comparable with slags, which are but the constituents of water-formed rocks melted up. The lavas, though originally grouped by Bunsen into acidic and basic, are practically classified by the percentage of silica they contain. Hence the division of lavas have been framed into rhyolites, trachytes, and dolerites; but when the chemical composition of these rocks is compared, on the one hand, with the gradation of texture, by which a sand on the coast passes through a clay into other rocks, and, on the other hand, with the observed transition from sand and clay through metamorphic rocks into the crystalline axes of mountain chains, the conclusion is enforced that there is no *a priori* improbability in regarding the acid group of igneous rocks as corresponding to sandstones, and the basic



THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT PORTSMOUTH.



THE ARTISTS' CORPS ADVANCING TO THE ATTACK.



WESTERN DIVISION, OR RIGHT WING OF DEFENCE, MOVING ON PORTSDOWN HILL.



OBITUARY.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR R. M. LAFFAN.

Lieut.-General Sir Robert Michael Laffan, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Bermudas, whose death is just announced, was born in 1821, the son of Mr. John Laffan, of Limerick, entered the Royal Engineers in 1837, and attained the rank of Lieut.-General last year. He served at the Cape from 1839 to 1843 and in the Mauritius from 1843 to 1847, in which year he was appointed Commanding Royal Engineer at Belfast. Subsequently he held the positions of Inspector of Railways, Commanding R.E., London District, Deputy Inspector-General of Fortifications, Commanding R.E. at Malta, and Commanding R.E., at Aldershot and at Gibraltar. From 1852 to 1857 he sat in Parliament for the borough of St. Ives in the Conservative interest. At various times he was employed on special missions to—Ceylon to report on Suez Canal, and Fine Arts Commission in Ireland. Since 1877 he had been Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Bermuda, and in that year he was created K.C.M.G. Sir Robert married, 1852, Emma, daughter of Mr. William Nosworthy, and leaves issue.

THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY.

The Right Rev. Frederick Barker, D.D., Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of Australia, died at San Remo, on the 6th inst. He received his education at Jesus College, Cambridge, graduated B.A., in 1831, M.A. in 1839, and D.D. in 1854, in which year he was consecrated Bishop of Sydney.

MR. SAMUEL GURNEY.

Mr. Samuel Gurney, F.R.G.S., formerly M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth, died on the 4th inst. He was eldest surviving son of Mr. Samuel Gurney, of Ham House, Essex, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. James Sheppard, of Upton, Essex, and was born in 1816. He sat in Parliament for Penryn and Falmouth, in the Liberal interest, from 1857 to 1868; he was a magistrate for Surrey, and served as High Sheriff in 1861. Mr. Samuel Gurney was for many years one of the principal partners in the great, but eventually unfortunate, firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co. At the time of his decease, he was a director of the Alliance British and Foreign Life Assurance Company, of the Submarine Telegraph Company, &c.; and also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and other learned societies. For thirty-six years he acted on the committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, and during eighteen years as its president. He was a useful member of the Society of Friends, generous and philanthropic. Mr. Gurney married, in 1837, Ellen, daughter of Mr. William F. Reynolds, of Carshalton House, Surrey.

MR. DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI.

Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti died on the 9th inst., at Birching-ton, near Ramsgate, where he was residing for the benefit of his health. Mr. Rossetti was born in London in 1828, and was named Dante in memory of the literary labours to which his father, Mr. Gabriel Rossetti, the well-known commentator on Dante, chiefly devoted himself. Mr. D. G. Rossetti was known both as an artist and a poet. As an artist his name is associated with the pre-Raphaelite school; but his pictures were seldom publicly exhibited. In 1861 he published a work entitled "The Early Italian Poets," in 1870 a volume of "Poems," and last year a volume of "Ballads and Sonnets."

We have also to record the deaths of—

Vice Admiral John Montagu Hayes, C.B., at Southsea. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral on the retired list in 1878.

The venerable Thomas Hinecks, Archdeacon of Connor, on the 28th ult., at Bushmills, county Antrim, aged eighty-six.

Major-General Charles Wilson Moore, late 108th Regiment, on the 28th ult., at 20, Royal Parade, Cheltenham, aged fifty-seven. He served with the 6th Madras Native Infantry in China, 1842.

The Hon. Spencer Dudley Montagu, last surviving brother and heir presumptive of Lord Rokeby, at Hare Hatch, Berks, on the 31st ult. He was born April 11, 1807, and was twice married. By his first wife, he leaves one daughter, Emily Jane, wife of the Rev. John Clemenson, and by his second, one daughter also—viz., Henrietta Mary, born in 1871.

Mr. Denis Florence McCarthy, known as the author and translator of many poems, died in Dublin on Friday, at a little over sixty years of age. In 1871 he was awarded a pension on the Civil List in recognition of his literary merits; and in the following year he gave to the world an account of "The Early Life of Shelley," from original sources.

Mr. William Hutcheson Collins, of Cubberley, near Ross, Herefordshire on the 1st inst., at Weston-super-Mare. He was second son of Mr. John Stratford Collins, of Walford, Herefordshire, by Edith Jones, his wife, granddaughter of Mr. William Hutcheson, of Clifton, and a descendant of Vandervort Kyrle, devisee and representative of John Kyrle, Pope's "Man of Ross."

Mr. George Lynch-Staunton, of Clydagh, county Galway, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1867, on the 4th inst., at his residence, Oakhurst, Cheltenham, aged eighty-four. He was eldest son of Mr. Mark Lynch, of Duras, by his second wife, Victoire, daughter of Mr. Richard Wolsley Cormick, and niece of Sir George Leonard Staunton, Bart. In 1859, he assumed the additional surname and arms of Staunton.

It is officially announced that the Queen has bestowed the Victoria Cross on Lieutenant Henry Lysons, of the Scottish Rifles, and on Edmond Fowler, who was a private in that regiment, for their conspicuous bravery at the assault of the Inhloane Mountain in Zululand.

The annual change of quarters of the three regiments comprising the Household Cavalry Brigade took place last week. The 1st Life Guards moved from Regent's Park to Hyde Park Barracks, the 2nd Life Guards from Hyde Park to Windsor, and the Royal Horse Guards from Windsor to Regent's Park.

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CHESS.

ALPHA.—Have you not overlooked that after the moves 1. P to K 4th; 2. Q to Kt 6th (ch), K to B 5th; White can mate by 3. B to K 7th?  
J N P (Deal).—A very neat problem. If found correct it shall soon appear.  
J C W (St Leonard's).—To what problem of "Mr. Löwenthal's" do you refer? It is impossible to identify a problem by its solution.  
D W C (Barnaul, Siberia).—Thanks for your letter. The correction of your problem is noted.  
W B (Stratford).—Your problem cannot be solved if Black, in reply to 1. Kt to B 6th, play 1. R to Q 3rd or to any other square in that rank.  
V (U.S.).—Your business engagements must be chiefly considered, of course; nevertheless, we shall hope to hear from you occasionally.  
A F M (Manchester).—Many thanks for the neat little problem.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1984 received from V (U.S.); and of No. 1985 from the Rev. John Wills (Portland, U.S.A.).  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1987 received from F F (Brussels), Smutch, Cant, Donald Mackay, Wiseman, A F Mosley, E L G, E Frau, Ada (Bridgewater), A Gaillard, Shadforth, and Norman Kumbelow.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1988 received from A F (Birmingham), Cant, V D H (Brussels), Alois Gaillard, Henry Weaver, W Furber, A Chapman, Cryptotype, C M Foster, F Johnston, Emile Frau, John R Ross, and Meursius (Brussels).  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1989 received from H B, Dr F St, Alpha, C S Wood, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, G S Oldfield, D W Kell, T Holdron, H Lucas, Sudbury (Suffolk), N Cator, G W Law, A M Porter, A C Hunt, Jupiter Junior, M O'Halloran, Kitten, E J Winter Wood, H A L S, Harry Springthorpe, R L Southwell, Aaron Harper, L Falcon (Antwerp), H K Awdry, S Bullen, Smutch, Tkan, J Q Warburg, James Dobson, V D H (Brussels), Meursius (Brussels), Plevna, Pilgrim, Norman Kumbelow, Cant, Gyp, Rosworth, M Tipping, E Casella (Paris), Ben Nevis, A W Scrutton, S Lowndes, F Ferris, W Hillier, A M Colborne, G Darragh, B R Wood, H Reeve, F O N Hopkins, A R Street, Donald Mackay, D A (Dublin), Alois Gaillard, C W Croskey, J H Rogers, J H Garratt, Shadforth, J Bumstead, F Johnston, Emile Frau, Cryptotype, R H Brooks, E Loudon, and W Dewse.

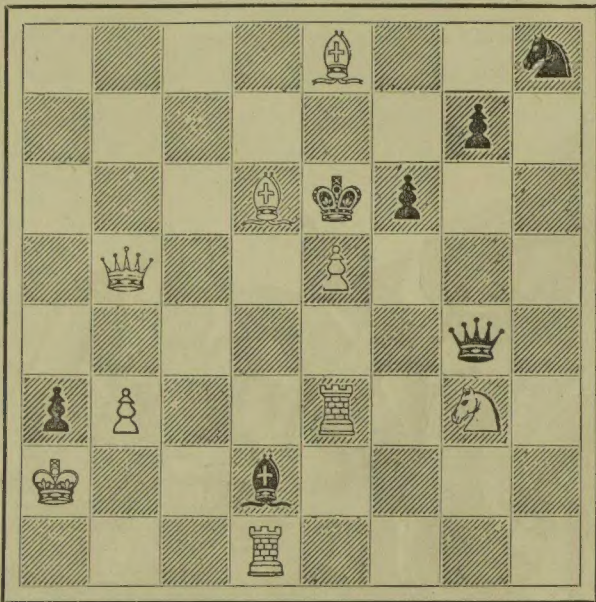
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1988.

WHITE.  
1. Kt to K sq  
2. B to B 6th  
3. Mates accordingly.  
BLACK.  
K to K 4th  
K moves

PROBLEM No. 1991.

By B. G. LAWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played recently between Mr. MARIOTT, of Nottingham, and another Amateur.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Amateur).  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. P to K B 4th Kt to K B 3rd  
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd  
4. B to B 4th B to K 3rd  
5. B takes B P takes P  
6. Castles P takes P  
7. P to Q 4th P to K 4th  
8. P to Q 5th Q Kt to K 2nd  
9. Kt to Kt 5th Kt to K B 3rd  
10. Kt to Q B 3rd Q to K 2nd  
11. Kt to K 6th P to B 3rd  
12. P to K Kt 3rd P takes Q P  
13. P takes Q P takes P  
Of course, he cannot take the Q P, for then follows 14. Kt takes Kt; and if 14. Q takes Kt, White wins the Queen by 15. Kt to Q B 7th (ch).  
14. R takes Kt P takes R  
Clearly a weak move, giving the attack the opportunity which he sought.  
15. Kt to K 4th P takes P (ch)

The British Chess Magazine for April opens with another of the prize essays, "A Day in the Life of a Problem Composer," a humorous composition which terminates in the production of a neat three-move problem. Hints to young solvers, chess jettings, a continuation of "W. W.'s" review of the last German Handbuch, with games and problems, and comprised in the contents of the number.

In the problem solution competition of the Boys' Illustrated News for the months of January and February, the prize has been awarded to Master Benjamin McClure, of Stratford. Besides the chief one, two additional prizes have been awarded in recognition of the "ability and assiduity" of Masters Donald Mackay, of Gloucester, and George T. D. Grant, of Coventry, an incident that should have the effect of encouraging future competitors to fight earnestly to the end. Another competition, for the months of March and April, limited, as before, to boys under eighteen years of age, is now in progress, and, we are glad to note, has attracted many adventurous young knights to the lists.

The annual dinner of the City of London Chess Club was held at Moullet's Hotel, Newgate-street, on Tuesday, the 4th inst.—Mr. H. F. Gastineau, the president, in the chair. There was a large assemblage of members and visitors; and the proceedings, as they always are on such occasions at the City club, were marked by the greatest harmony and good-fellowship. After the usual loyal toasts, the president proposed the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the City of London Chess Club," dwelling with pardonable pride on the fact that their association had been the nursery of chess genius and had exercised a beneficial influence in promoting the cultivation of chess as a pastime. Then followed the "President," proposed by Mr. Jones; the "Vice-President," proposed by Mr. Cutler; the "Treasurer," proposed by Mr. Lovelock; the "Honorary Secretary," proposed by the president; and "The Committee," proposed by Mr. Taylor, and responded to by Mr. Manning. The "Press" was proposed by the president, coupled with the names of Mr. Duffy and the Rev. G. A. Macdonnell. Both gentlemen responded, Mr. Macdonnell in a characteristically humorous vein, that elicited shouts of laughter and applause. The toast of the "Visitors" was proposed by Mr. Pizzi, and responded to in graceful terms by Mr. Edward Gastineau, the brother of the president. The health of the "host," Mr. Boyce, brought the proceedings to a termination. During the evening Messrs. Knowles, Pizzi, Charles, Gastineau, Cutler, Lieder, Thornthwaite, and Maidlow contributed to the entertainment of their fellow members by songs and recitations. This was the twenty-ninth anniversary dinner of the City Club, and it is pleasant to note that an organisation which has done so much in the past for the spread of chess still flourishes, and still attracts the youth of the city to the practice of the game.

On the evening following the match between the Universities the Cambridge champions engaged in a contest with the Knight class of the City of London Club, and won by 6½ to 2½. The following is the score of the respective players:—

CAMBRIDGE.	CITY CLUB (4th Class).
Morley	Stiebel
Raymond	Hunnex
Carr	Griffiths
Kuchler	Atkinson
Buncombe	Foster
Young	George
Hillyer	Long
Hopkins	Rabbeth
Weldon	Israel
6½	2½

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil (both dated May 21, 1879) of the Right Hon. Thomas James, Baron Robertes, late of Larock, Cornwall, and of No. 1, Dean-street, Park-lane, who died on the 9th ult., were proved on the 3rd inst. by Thomas Charles, Lord Robertes, the son and surviving executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £570,000. The testator confirms the settlements made on his own and his son's marriages; and he bequeaths to Arthur Staniforth Hext and Thomas James Kitson Hext £500 each; and to his late mother's butler, James Rouse, an annuity of £50. All his real estate and the residue of the personality he gives to his son. The provision made for testator's wife lapses by her death in his lifetime.

The will (dated April 24, 1876), with three codicils (dated Aug. 25, 1877, and May 22 and Aug. 26, 1878), of Mr. Charles Ford, the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Ford, Lloyd, and Bartlett, solicitors, No. 4, Bloomsbury-square, late of No. 7, Russell-square, who died on Feb. 18 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by James Hogson Lloyd, and James William Langworthy, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to more than £353,000. The testator gives his residence, No. 7 Russell-square, with the furniture and effects, and £30,000 to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Helen Ford;—£8000 each to his nieces and nephews, Mrs. Jane Cooper, Mrs. Emma Simonds, Mrs. Elizabeth Simonds, Mrs. Mary Heelas, Charles Bird, John Bird, Charles Ford, John Ford, and Mrs. Adelaide Luscombe; £1000 to the Royal Medical Benevolent College, Epsom;—£500 each to the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society; the Middlesex Hospital; the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, West Brompton; the Cancer Hospital, Fulham-road, West Brompton; King's College Hospital, Portugal-street and Carey-street; University College Hospital, Gower-street; Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-Hospital, Homer-street, New-road; and the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road; and legacies to great nephews and nieces, godchildren, relatives of wife, partner Mr. Bartlett, friends, clerks, housekeeper, coachman, domestic servants, and others. The residue of his real and personal estate the testator leaves to his executors—viz., his partner Mr. Lloyd and his friend Mr. Langworthy, for their own use.

The will (dated Aug. 23, 1881) of Mr. James Roberts-West, late of Alscot Park, Gloucestershire, who died on Feb. 6 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts-West, the widow, and Henry Townsend Boulton, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £135,000. The testator leaves to his wife £2000 and certain carriages and horses, and he increases her jointure to £2000 per annum; upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Anne Fortescue £12,000, in addition to the provision made for her on her marriage; upon trust for his son Leonard £50,000; and he gives him, in addition, the balance of a sum of £40,000 and of all his stock in the public funds of the United Kingdom and of India, after payment of the said sums of £12,000 and £50,000; he also appoints to his said son a sum of £7500 in settlement; and to his nephews Philip West and Charles West £1000 each. Certain pictures and plate, including his racing cups, at his mansion house, Alscot Park, are made heirlooms to go with the estate; and the residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his eldest son, James Roberts-West, who also succeeds to the settled family estates.

The will (dated Nov. 3, 1880), with a codicil (dated Jan. 17, 1882), of Mr. George Collett, late of Walters Hall, Monkton, Isle of Thanet, who died on Jan. 21 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by George Alfred Collett, the son, and the Rev. George Collett, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £66,000. There are special gifts to his wife and to each of his children; and the residue of his property testator divides between his sons and daughters, George Alfred, Cornelius, Mrs. Catharine Whittington, Mrs. Georgiana Collett, Isabella, Alice Maud, and Emily. Testator's eldest son, George Alfred, succeeds to the Walters Hall and Lower Farm Estates.

The will (dated Nov. 12, 1880), with a codicil (dated Dec. 17 following), of Miss Maria Mills, late of No. 20, Russell-square, who died on Feb. 4 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Anthony Brown and Arthur Clegg Stratton, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £45,000. The testatrix bequeaths £1000 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Church Missionary Society; £200 each to the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the London City Mission, and the Religious Tract Society; £100 per annum to the Incumbent of St. Mary's, Hatfield, Herts, and £30 per annum to Tolmer's School, Newgate-street, Bishop Hatfield—these two annuities are to continue only so long as the Incumbent appointed by her holds the said cure; and legacies to executors, friends, and servants. The residue of her real and personal estate testatrix gives to her friend Mrs. Charlotte Augusta King.

The will (dated July 23, 1881), with a codicil (dated Nov. 3 following), of Mr. Henry Morgan Godwin, formerly of The Yews, East Grinstead, but late of No. 27, First Avenue, Brighton, who died on Jan. 5 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Algernon Arbuthnot Godwin, the son, and Arthur Hastie, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to nearly £40,000. The testator leaves £1000 to the Life-Boat Institution; legacies to his daughter Blanche, to his executor, Mr. Hastie, and the residue of his property to his said son.

The will (dated Dec. 18, 1875), with a codicil (dated March 11, 1880), of Major Andrew Cathcart, formerly of the 10th Hussars, and afterwards British Consul in Albania, but late of No. 1, Carlisle-place, Westminster, who died on Jan. 11 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Lord Colville of Culross, K.T., the acting executor, the personal estate exceeding in value £26,000. Among other legacies, the testator bequeaths £25 to St. George's Hospital. The residue of his property he leaves upon trust to pay the income to his nephew, Reginald Archibald Edward Cathcart, during the joint lives of himself and his father (testator's brother), Sir John Andrew Cathcart; on the death of either, the capital is to be applied in the payment of charges on the family estate of Killochan under the deed of entail.

The will (dated June 17, 1880) of Mr. William Ingle, late of Guildford, who died on Feb. 8 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Henry Potter and Henry Gonjon, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate being over £19,000. The testator leaves to his wife his household furniture and effects and £100; certain land and cottages upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his daughter; complimentary legacies to his executors; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his daughter, Mrs. Mary Ann Potter, her husband and children.

The will (dated Nov. 20, 1875), with a codicil (dated Sept. 11, 1877), of the Hon. Charlotte, Lady Grey, widow of General the Hon. Sir Henry George Grey, G.C.B., late of No. 7, Seamount-place, Mayfair, who died on Feb. 12 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Sir Henry Dalrymple Des Vaux, Bart., the nephew, the sole executor, the personal estate exceeding £16,000. There are many legacies to her own and her late husband's relatives; and the residue of her property the testatrix leaves to her said nephew.



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RESTORER is perfection for restoring grey, white, or faded hair to its youthful colour, gloss, and beauty. It renews its life, strength, and growth. Bandruff quickly removed. A matchless Hair Dressing. Its perfume rich and rare. MORE ECONOMICAL, remarkable certainty of prompt action.—In fact, every good quality is guaranteed for Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

**BRIDAL BOUQUET BLOOM.—A lovely**  
liquid for beautifying the Complexion. Ever young. One trial of it will convince any lady of its great superiority over any other liquid or face powder. In a moment of time it imparts to the face, neck, arms and hands a delicate softness and marble purity, with the tint and fragrance of the lily and the rose. It removes Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, and all roughness and blemishes. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

**VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.**  
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

**FLORILINE.** For the Teeth and Breath.  
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke; being purely composed of honey, soda, and extracts of herbs and plants, it is perfectly delicious to the taste, and as harmless as sherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

**A LADY having a simple RECIPE that**  
safely removes SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS, preventing their appearance, has pleasure in forwarding it upon application to Mrs. GRACE NEWTON, Verwood Villa, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

**ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.**  
**PULVERMACHER'S "GALVANISM**  
NATURE'S," CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY.  
In this Pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermacher's Patent Galvanic Chain-Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for three stamps on application to  
J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,  
194, Regent-street, London, W.

**DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.**  
The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and safest aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies and Children. Of all Chemists.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.**  
The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

**BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,**  
THE GREAT  
REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.  
Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER**

Awarded the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½ lb. and ¼ lb.**  
PACKETS.

For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER.—Awarded Twenty-**  
Eight

PRIZE MEDALS.  
Consumption annually exceeds 22,000,000 lb.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER.** Paris,  
London,  
New York.  
Sold Everywhere.

**SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.**

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.  
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.  
The faculty pronounces it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER. Keeps in all climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.  
H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878. First Award and Medal, Sydney, 1880; Melbourne, 1881.

**FRY'S FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**  
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.  
PURE COCOA ONLY.  
**FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT.**  
"Strictly pure."—W. W. STODDART, F.I.C., F.O.S., City Analyst, Bristol.  
FIFTEEN PRIZE MEDALS.

**HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years** has commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

**THE ESSEX FLOUR AND GRAIN**

**COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N.,** supply the best goods only. Flour: Whites for Pastry, per 50 lb., 10s.; House-holds, for Bread making, 9s. 4d.; Wheaten Meal for Brown Bread, 8s. 8d.; Best Scotch Oatmeal for Porridge, per 14 lb., 3s.; American Hominy, 2s. 8d.; Barley, Buck Wheat, Maize, and Mixed Corn for Poultry, per bushel, 2s.; Middlings, 2s.; Bran, 1s.; Pearl Split Peas, per peck, 3s.; Split Egyptian Lentils, 3s.; Meat Biscuits, per 14 lb., 2s. 6d.; Barley Meal, per 48 lb., 6s.; Lentil Flour, per 14 lb., 2s.; per 14 lb., 6s. All other kinds of Grain and Seeds. Price-list on application. Special quotations for large orders. P.O. and Cheques payable to George Young.

**GENUINE DUBLIN WHISKY.**

**DUBLIN WHISKY, Distilled by Messrs.**  
JOHN JAMESON and SON, GEORGE ROE and CO., WILLIAM JAMESON and CO., and JOHN POWER and SON, can be obtained in Wood by wholesale merchants and dealers, direct from their respective distilleries.

**INGHAM'S MARSALA WINES** maintain their unrivalled and world-famed reputation for extreme purity and delicacy, and are recommended by the Faculty. Ask for "Ingham's Marsala." Of all Wine Merchants.

**CODD'S ORANGE CHAMPAGNE**

is made simply from oranges. It is a light and wholesome tonic, and, being free from chemicals as well as spirit, it is the purest and best of the non-alcoholic drinks. Price, in London, in large champagne bottles, 7s. 6d. per dozen; in small, 4s. Bottles charged 2s., and same allowed when returned.—C. Codd and Co., 79, Cornhill-street, London. Sold by all Grocers, Chemists, and Wine Merchants.

**HUNGRY—KAVOS.—Immediately order**  
KAVOS, King of Condiments. The hunger maker. The new delight. The supreme relish. The wholesome digestive. The natural food assimilator. The sublime KAVOS. Each day that you remain without having tasted KAVOS you postpone the beginning of a new era to you, the epoch of a fresh pleasure and enjoyment with your meals of which you have now no idea. Order of any Grocer. Wholesale from KAVO and CO.'S Chief European Depot, Cork.

**HOOPING COUGH.**

**ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION.**  
The celebrated effaceal cure without internal medicine. Sole wholesale agent, W. E. Rogers and Son, 157, Queen Victoria-street (formerly of 67, St. Paul's-churchyard), London, whose names are engraved on the Government Stamp.  
Sold by most Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.

**COLDS CURED BY**

**DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM, or**  
Anti-Catarrh Smelling-Bottle.

**ALKARAM.** COLDS.

**ALKARAM.** COLDS.

**ALKARAM.** COLDS.

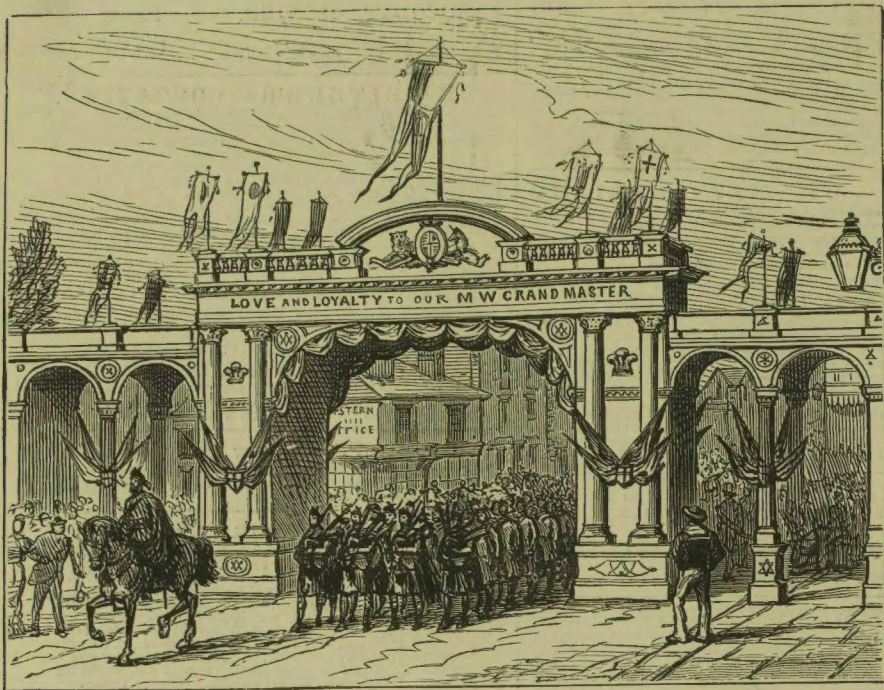
**If inhaled on the first symptoms, ALKARAM**  
will at once arrest them, and cure severe cases in half an hour. Sold by all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a Bottle. Address, Dr. Dunbar, care of Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 1, King Edward-st., E.C.

**THROAT AFFECTIONS and**

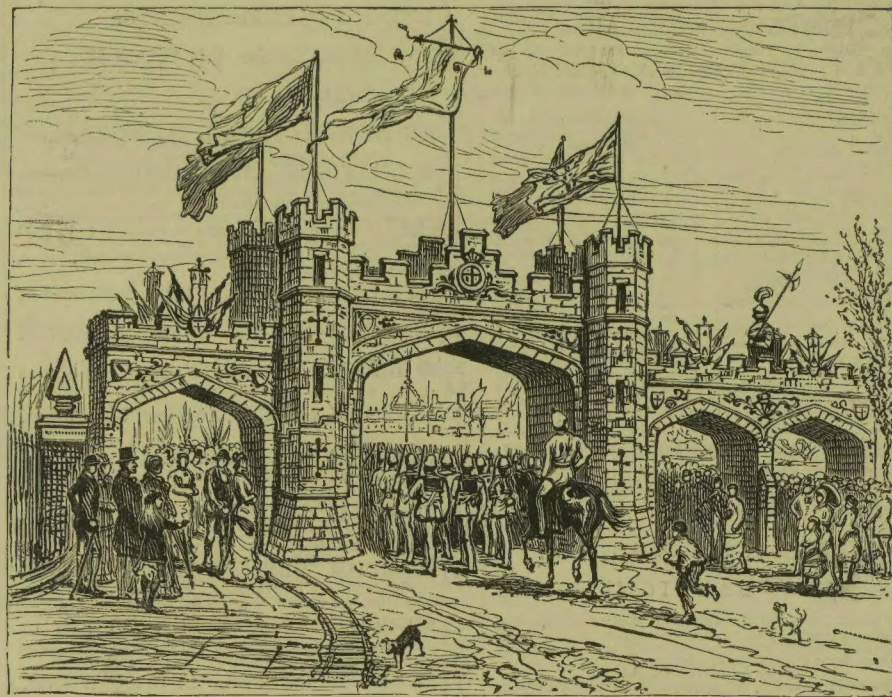
**HOARSENESS.**—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. These famous "lozenges" are sold by all respectable Chemists in tins of 6s. at 1s. 1½d. per tin. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious Pulmonary and Asthmatic affections.



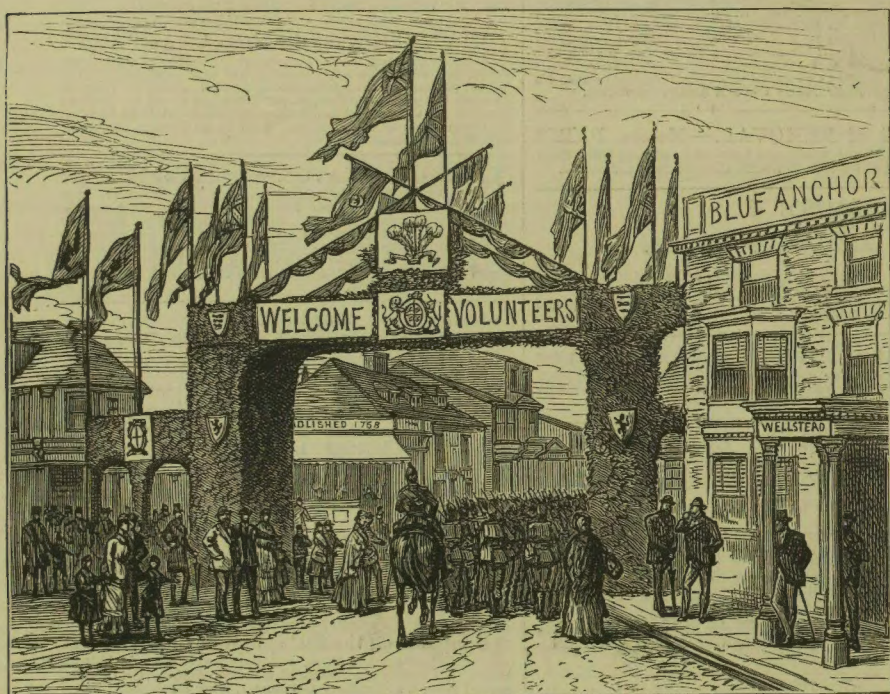
## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT PORTSMOUTH.



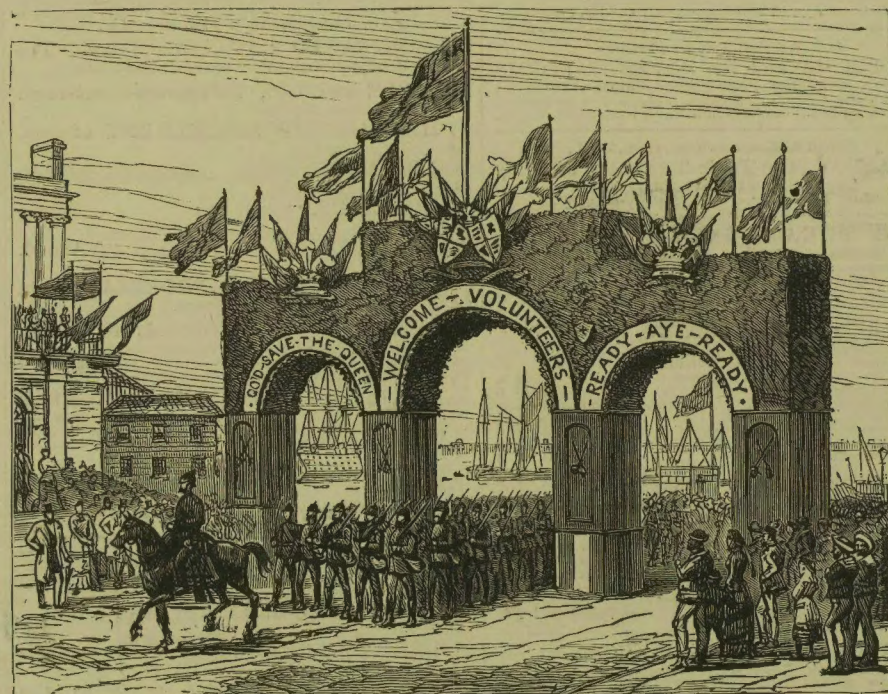
MASONIC ARCH IN COMMERCIAL-ROAD, LANDPORT.



TUDOR ARCH, TOP OF HIGH-STREET, PORTSMOUTH.



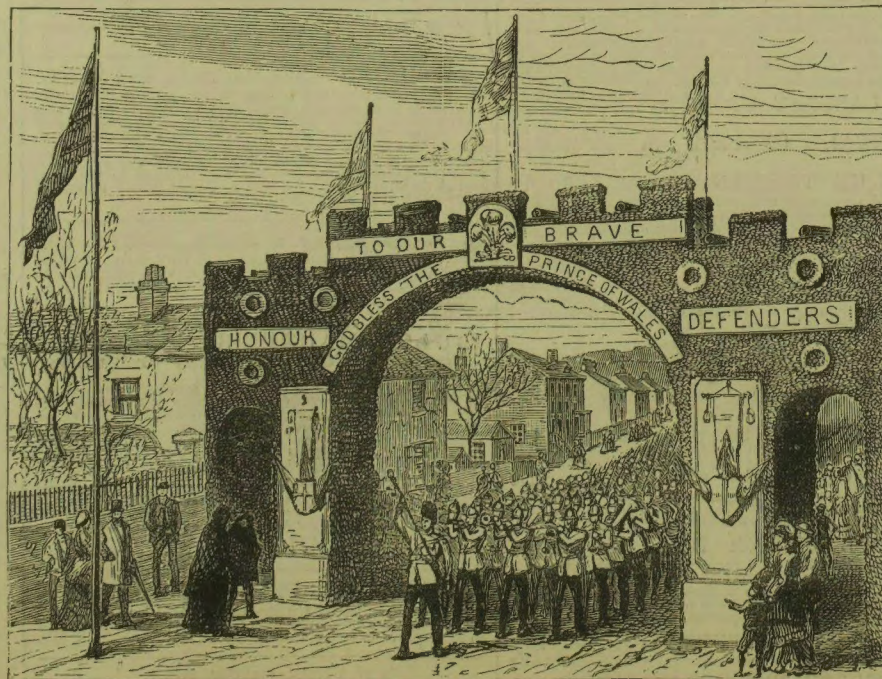
ARCH AT KINGSTON-CROSS, ON THE ROAD TO PORTSDOWN.



GOSPORT ARCH, AT THE LANDING POINT FROM PORTSMOUTH.

## THE ROYAL VISIT TO PORTSMOUTH.

On Saturday evening, shortly after seven o'clock, the Prince of Wales, Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, with Colonel S. C. Clark and Colonel Stephens, Aides-de-Camp, Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, Adjutant-General, and Lord Carrington, arrived at Portsmouth, having left London by special train at five o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses were received by General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar; and members of the staff. A detachment of the borough police cleared the station as the Royal train drew near, and guarded it until the Prince and party left. Both the arrival and the departure platforms, as well as the body of the terminus, were profusely festooned with scarlet and white drapery, looped up with hexagonal buttons of the same colour. On leaving, the Prince proceeded in the carriage of Prince Edward to Government House, in the High-street, the official residence of the General commanding the district. The town was finely decorated. From the station gates to Government House the way was through a vista of Venetian masts, which had been erected at regular intervals on both sides of the streets. The spars were painted alternately red, white, and blue, and were surmounted with gonfalons of various colours and devices, and adjusted to suit all directions of the wind, like the pennon of a man-of-war. Half-



ARCH IN THE VILLAGE OF COSHAM.

way up each mast bore a trophy of bannerettes inclosing a shield, on which were painted the arms and mottoes of the Volunteer corps. For the sake of variety the trophies were occasionally superseded by ornamental triangular frames suspended by floral ropes, and bearing a variety of mottoes, expressive of welcome and congratulation, placed at equal distances apart along the lines of masts. In front of the Freemasons' Hall the street was crossed by an arch in the shape of a Greek entablature supported by composite pilasters, and bearing on each front the words, "Love and Loyalty to our M. W. Grand Master." The old town of Portsmouth was entered through an elaborate castellated arch flanked by octagonal towers, embattled and loop-holed. The arch, which bore as its principal motto, "Defence, not Defiance," was also highly decorated with flags, while its battlements were guarded by lay figures in old armour. At night the arch and the open space around were brilliantly illuminated by the Brush light, the electric apparatus having been lent from the Dockyard.

On Sunday morning the Prince of Wales and Prince Edward, with nearly all the general officers and staff officers assembled at Portsmouth, in full uniform, attended church service on Governor's Green. He partook of mess at Eastney Barracks with Colonel Mawbey and the officers of the Royal Marine Artillery.